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AT THE MERCY OF MARS



EDITORIAL ROOM OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN"



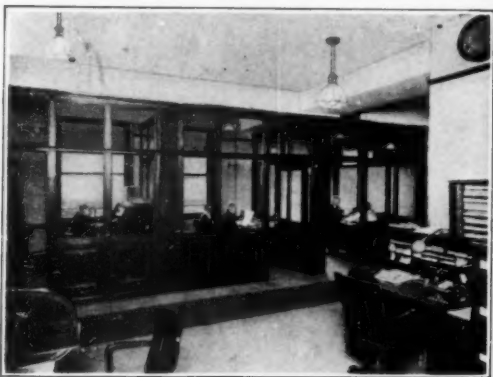
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LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

The Oldest Illustrated Weekly Newspaper in the United States
Established December 15, 1855

EDITED BY JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

CXXII

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1916

No. 3149

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Know the Joys of Motorcycling

THE sunshiny Spring mornings with that invigorating tang in the air will soon be here. Then you should know the joys of motorcycling and feel the freedom of going where you wish, when you wish. You can ride your

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IF even now—when you should be in your prime—the cares and anxieties of daily life bring periods of lassitude, of weariness and of exhaustion, what of your health in the future? How can you hope to have the vigor of youthful buoyancy you see in so many hale old men who enjoy life so thoroughly, if you neglect to make good the over-draughts on your body and nerve strength?

Thousands of your fellow men and women have found the answer in

Sanatogen THE FOOD-TONIC

For making good the over-draughts upon nerves and vitality and for rebuilding waning strength, Sanatogen is used by physicians the world over, with results that have prompted more than 21,000 of them to write letters of hearty commendation.

For Sanatogen is a pure, natural food- tonic—not a medicine—is as harmless to the old as to the young—just concentrated material for building and conserving strength and vitality. That explains, for instance, why Dr. Ernest Ott, late King Edward's private physician, wrote:

"I have been using Sanatogen for a number of years in my practice with excellent results. These results have been notably good in the case of elderly people when it was desirable to build up the strength, to stimulate bodily functions, and to improve the circulation of the blood."

And there are hundreds of famous laymen in the forefront of public life who praise Sanatogen as a giver of new strength and vitality. For example, John Burroughs, the venerable naturalist and author, wrote:

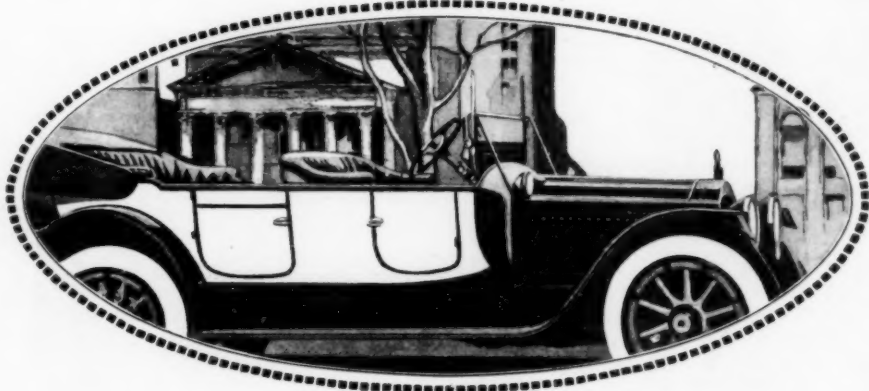
"I am sure I have been greatly benefited by Sanatogen. My sleep is fifty per cent. better than it was a year ago, and my mind and strength are much improved."

When Sanatogen has helped so many, you can begin to realize what wonderful help it offers you in keeping "hale and hearty."

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere in sizes from \$1.00 up
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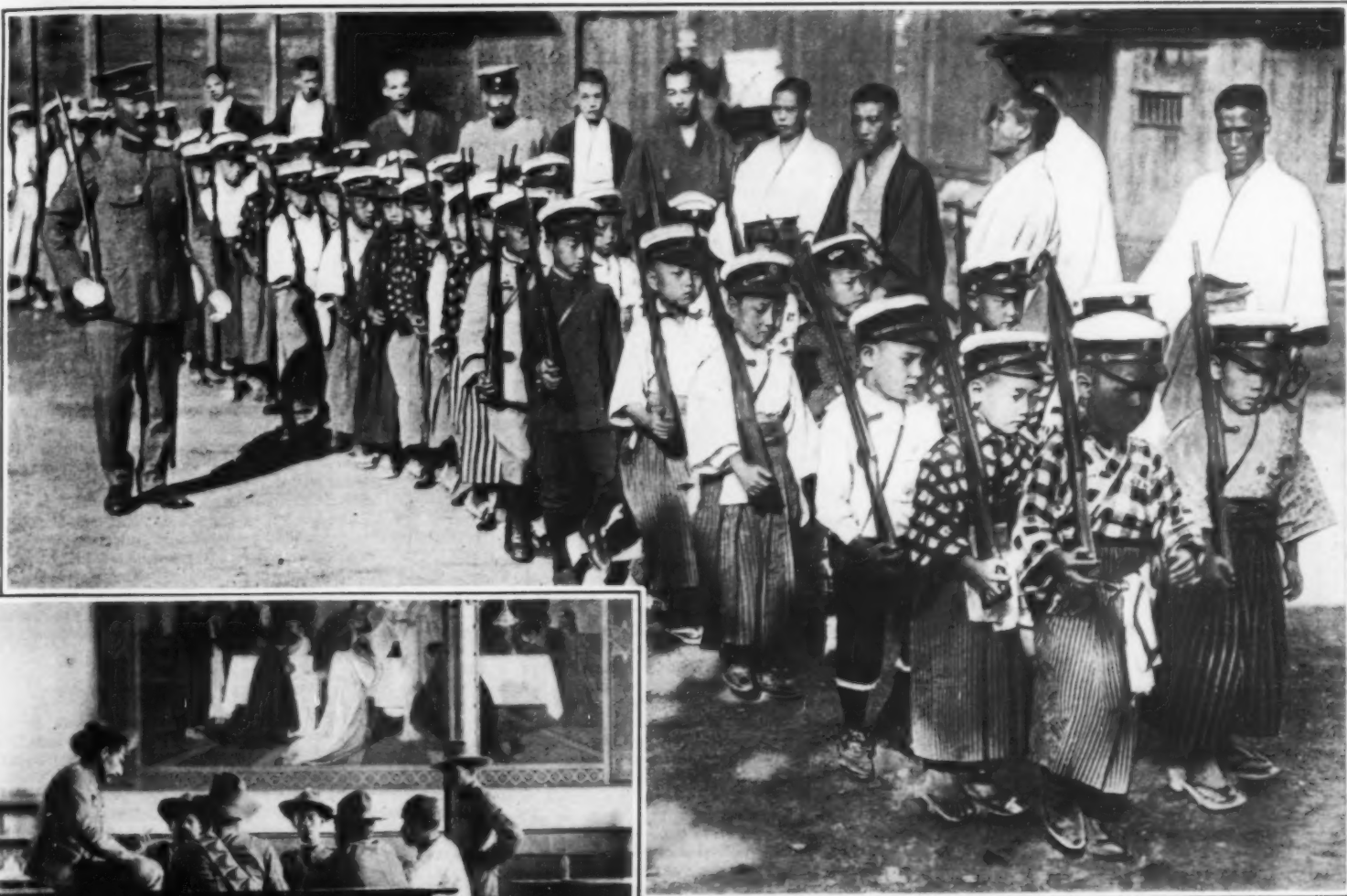
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WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



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JAPAN DRILLS BOY SCOUTS WITH RIFLES

The Boy Scout movement has been received with enthusiasm in Japan, but with modifications. To the Japanese mind it offers an excellent means of inculcating early military instruction, and so the small Japanese drill with rifles. Some wear Western costumes and some the garb of their own land, but all have caps. Thousands of young boys are being drilled by army officers and by the time they are through school will have the rudiments of military training.



MEXICAN CHURCHES DESACRATED

A great deal has been said on both sides regarding the attitude of the Mexican revolutionists toward the church. The administration at Washington has been taken to task by many Catholics for aiding a faction that has promulgated decrees imposing hardships on the clergy. In Yucatan priests have been ordered to marry and to work eight hours a day in public employment. In Morelia priests have been forbidden to wear overcoats. This photograph of soldiers playing cards in a church in Saltillo shows how sacred property has been desecrated.



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SANTA CLAUS'S FIRST OFFICIAL VISIT TO AN AMERICAN BATTLESHIP

The enlisted men of the battleship *New York* entertained 100 poor children of the Greater New York at a Christmas dinner on shipboard. A petty officer impersonated Santa Claus and distributed gifts. This is said to be the first time that such

an affair has been held on an American warship. Secretary Daniels sent a telegram of approval and Captain Hugh Rodman, commander of the ship, joined in the feast. The *New York* was lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

EDITORIAL

LET THE THINKING PEOPLE RULE!

BILLIONS FOR THE THRIFTY

NEARLY \$2,000,000,000 is on deposit in the 140 savings banks of New York State. Of this sum \$18,000,000 was added during 1915. This vast amount, running into the billions, is owned by people of moderate means, many of them classed as "poor."

The aggregate deposits in the savings banks of New York outstrip the combined fortunes of all the conspicuous men of wealth in the United States. Why the demagogic outcry against those who have accumulated riches?

Some have a genius for accumulating wealth. Some have a genius for invention and others for scientific research. There are conspicuous stars in every orbit—in literature, science and business, as well as in astronomy.

If all men were created alike, ambition would be as dead as a graveyard. Those whose talent, industry and assiduity win their due reward should be commended, not rebuked. The wealthy are those who began early to save, keeping their funds employed, adding to them yearly and seeking new opportunities for investment. Thus by their genius for business they developed their fortunes.

Every man of wealth is a conservator, a builder and a constructive force. He must seek the maintenance of good government, of law and order, for he has most at stake. Conserving his own interests, he helps to conserve those of every other man—rich or poor.

No railroad can be built, no industry established, no public utility created excepting through the initiative of those who command the necessary capital for new enterprises. These enterprises are no longer monopolies belonging to one man or to a few. The shares of all great corporations can be purchased by any one who believes they offer opportunities for investment.

Many with little savings own one or more shares in the Standard Oil properties, the Vanderbilt railroads, the transcontinental lines, the Steel Corporation and the prosperous companies engaged in the manufacture of war munitions. These corporations all are owned by thousands of shareholders, and in the case of the Steel Corporation by hundreds of thousands, many of them the company's own employees.

Nor should it be forgotten that in the securities of these great organizations, savings banks find their best opportunities for conservative investment of the bank's deposits, so that indirectly every savings bank depositor has an interest in the welfare of the railways, the industrial corporations and public utility enterprises.

Cripple these, destroy their earning power, regulate them to death, put them in the hands of receivers (as one-sixth of the railroads of the country now are) and the savings bank depositor, the worker in every shop, the keeper of every store, all suffer alike.

These impressive facts are beginning to be felt by the people of this country. This explains the growing demand for constructive legislation and fair play for the railroads and the industrial corporations.

PUBLIC OFFICE A PUBLIC TRUST

"PUBLIC office is a public trust." So said Grover Cleveland. So should Governor Whitman of New York say when it comes to the appointment of the State Industrial Commission of which James M. Lynch, formerly Commissioner of Labor, is the head and of which John Mitchell is a member. The Central Federation of Labor at Albany has refused to endorse the reappointment of these two representatives of labor on the Commission, but that should not influence the Governor. The status of the Commission was settled by the findings of the Coroner's jury, after a patient inquiry into the Brooklyn factory fire, November 6th, 1915, in which twelve lives were lost. These findings were a severe indictment of the Commission. This alone would justify refusal on the part of the Governor to send in their names to the Senate.

But more than this, the pitiful exhibition made by Chairman Lynch on the stand, under examination by District Attorney Cropsey, should make him ineligible. Admitting that, while on a business trip to San Francisco, he had made

THE SPECTRE OF PAUPERISM

BY S. W. STRAUSS OF CHICAGO.

PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THRIFT

DO you know that in the United States 66 out of every 100 people that die leave no estate whatever? Do you know that out of the remaining 34 only 9 leave estates larger than \$5,000, and that the average of the balance of 25 is a little less than \$1,300? Do you know that at the age of sixty-five, 97 out of every 100 in America are partly or wholly dependent upon relatives, friends or the public for their daily bread, for their clothing, and a roof under which to sleep? We all know that the one safeguard against pauperism by the countries of Europe has been thrift. France, Germany, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland have been the leaders in thrift. Do you realize that according to recent Government statistics, 98 per cent. of the American people are living from day to day on their wages, and that a loss of employment would mean pauperism for all but 2 per cent. of us?

three side trips of a personal nature, he testified with emphasis that he paid his own expenses on these personal trips, until the District Attorney confronted him with evidence to the contrary, and compelled him to acknowledge that he owed the State the money that had been improperly expended. The verdict of the Coroner's jury and the testimony of Chairman Lynch are before the Governor. A committee representing seven social organizations, including the Consumers' League and the Child Labor Committee, have earnestly requested Governor Whitman not to reappoint Lynch and two of his associates. We have little doubt as to the course the Governor will take. He has a splendid opportunity to make up a Commission of well-qualified experts such as the public has a right to expect regardless of the demands of spoilsmen of either party.

LET THE PEOPLE RULE

GIRL students in a New York school were asked to sign a pledge that they would be absolutely honest in class tests. Two hundred girls refused to sign on the ground that it was an affront to be asked to submit to such a pledge.

A pedestrian was fined \$1 for spitting on the Brooklyn Bridge recently and then fined \$2 more for putting on his hat in the courtroom. The same afternoon three highwaymen within sight of the Brooklyn Bridge robbed a cashier of \$3,000 and escaped unmolested.

Spurned by her lover, a Philadelphia young woman poured kerosene over her body, applied a match and, singing a love song, rushed a living flame into the room where her lover sat and in a few minutes was dead.

The Post Office Department shows that honest advertising campaigns of newspapers and magazines are killing the get-rich-quick enterprises including bond investment schemes, home purchasing plans, endless chain enterprises which are defrauding the credulous millions, but that the lotteries—the worst frauds of all—are still flourishing.

A resolution denouncing President Wilson's marriage engagement as "unbecoming and undignified" was introduced at the annual convention of the Texas division of the Daughters of the Confederacy and after a warm discussion was stricken out.

Because he could not collect a bill for \$44, a butcher in Port Chester, N. Y., killed the man who owed him the money and another man, and then shot himself dead.

A Milwaukee visitor was taken to an alleged millionaire's club in New York, was introduced to individuals impersonating Astor, Vanderbilt and Rockefeller, was induced to gamble with his "millionaire" friends and thus was swindled out of \$8,500.

Let some of the people rule!

A RAY OF TRUTH

NINE-TENTHS of the people of the United States who have read about the Government's suit against the New Haven Railroad directors, including William Rockefeller and other noted captains of industry, honestly believe that these gentlemen are charged with having looted and bankrupted a magnificent property. This inference

might be drawn from the sensational headlines with which the newspapers are accustomed to announce every anti-trust suit. It remained for the representative of the Department of Justice, Mr. Betts, who is prosecuting the case against the New Haven directors, to turn on the light, as he publicly did when he said, in open court, that while the Government charged a conspiracy to monopolize the transportation business in New England, it absolutely exonerated the defendants from any suspicion of grafting. He added that there was "not a scrap of evidence to show that they had ever sought to make personal profit from their transactions."

How many of those who have believed the scandalous charge against the New Haven directors will read this frank acknowledgment of the prosecuting attorney and remember it? The late J. Pierpont Morgan and his associates, years before the era of busting and smashing began, and when the public was welcoming big business with an open hand, planned great things in the transportation field for the New Haven Railroad. They would have carried their plans to successful fruition to the benefit of the New Haven's shareholders and the people of New England if they had been left undisturbed. Nor should the people forget, while "preparedness" is everywhere the watchword, the important fact developed during the present investigation that the system of transportation in New England, embodied in Mr. Morgan's comprehensive plan, would have been of the greatest value to the Government in the transportation of troops, munitions and war supplies, in the emergency of war.

THE PLAIN TRUTH

SUNDAY! Whatever may be said about the revival methods of eccentric Billy Sunday, he seems to make friends among all denominations. The press report that Cardinal Gibbons gave his sanction to Sunday's campaign movement in Baltimore was not surprising nor his further statement that he had no objection to the co-operation of the Catholic clergy in the campaign. It is noticeable that after Sunday's recent extraordinary series of meetings in Syracuse, N. Y., the resumé of the meeting showed that of the 21,000 "trail-hitters," who gave their church preferences, over 500 declared their purpose to join the Catholic Church. The whole world is now tending toward religious unity and anything that contributes to that end evidently has the support of the prominent religious leaders of the country, including Cardinal Gibbons.

ENDED! The Post Office Department deficit of over \$11,000,000 last year should, and no doubt will, put an end to the very cleverly organized campaign of a few well-paid organizers and a few large beneficiaries of the one-cent postage crusade. At a time when the Government proposes to tax everything in sight, including bank checks and small incomes, and when the Postal Department faces a heavy deficit, talk of a reduction in the first-class postage rate by one-half is nonsensical, illogical and impossible. The purpose behind this movement is to shove upon the newspapers and other periodicals the load that a few of the prominent patrons of first-class postage would like to get rid of. Yet it is a fact that but for these newspapers and periodicals the income from first-class postal matter, the only profitable branch of the postal service, would be cut in two. Some day, the newspapers will awaken to the truth and when they do, they will put a short stop on the one-cent postal crusaders. They should have done it long ago.

FRICK! It is safe to say that the finest Christmas gift made in the United States by a single individual, and the most thoughtful, was that of Mr. H. C. Frick, one of the most eminent captains of finance in the United States and the real father of the American steel industry. A bank in which the school children of Pittsburgh had been asked to deposit their little savings, to teach them an early lesson in thrift, was compelled to close its doors. Thus nearly \$170,000 of the funds which 41,000 pupils had put away to purchase Christmas gifts was tied up. This deplorable incident, on the eve of the holidays, was calculated to teach a lesson to the children, not of thrift, but of unrest and unreason. Mr. Frick, patriotic citizen that he is, promptly announced that he would provide the necessary funds to meet all the claims of the children, thus assuming the obligation of the savings bank on his own broad shoulders. In countless homes in Pittsburgh this thoughtful act of one of the most modest and unpretentious of our great millionaires was welcomed as the best harbinger of a real and merry Christmas.

FIGHTING ON LAND AND SEA



ARMOR IN THE TRENCHES

A drawing from photographic material, showing how the French soldiers are protected by steel. They wear steel helmets that have demonstrated their effectiveness in warding off spent bullets, splinters and shrapnel balls capable of causing serious wounds. They also have armored trenches, steel plates being used as shields and to cover entrances to dugouts. The Germans have employed steel turrets and the one shown in the picture was captured by the French and turned against its makers. Steel is no protection against the direct explosion of heavy shells, but many wounds result from small fragments of shell or from debris caused by the explosion, and against these metal plates afford protection. Steel doors are placed across the trenches, so that in case of successful attack the enemy can be confined to that part of the trench occupied in the first rush.



AEROPLANES RAIN BULLETS ON STEAMER

The steamship *Aroet*, from Rotterdam to Manchester, is on record as being the first vessel attacked with machine gun fire from an aeroplane. It was approached by three German 'planes and after bombs dropped by them had failed to take effect was subjected to machine gun fire. Bullets rained on the vessel, but none of the crew was hit. The *Aroet* made port safely.



A WELCOME VISITOR, BUT NOT THE DOVE OF PEACE

A British soldier writing from the trenches tells of the lack of fear on the part of the wild birds in the war zone. One robin came, he says "and sat on the end of my bayonet like a bloomin' Christmas card." The birds are not driven out of the district by the firing and during lulls may be heard singing cheerily. Some of the bolder ones enter the trenches and share the soldiers' rations.

THE SILENT DEATH

BEING THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE DESCRIPTION OF WARFARE WITH ASPHYXIATING GASES

BY DR. WILLIAM ALDERSON

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This article is written by an officer of the British Medical Corps who served 13 months on the first line in France and Flanders, and who was present at the Battle of Langemarck, where gas clouds were first used with success. He has treated thousands of cases of gas poisoning and has himself been gassed and is now on sick leave in consequence. He here makes plain the terrors of this latest method of war.

HE was a "Turco," dying, on the road between Boesinghe and Woesten, that terrible night at the latter end of last April, when the French troops broke their line in the face of the German gas and the Canadians threw themselves away and saved Calais—and the British Empire!

"But, monsieur, what could we do? The rifles we faced and even the shells could not make us fear. But this—without warning, with nothing but a little yellow smoke—and then as though ten thousand fiends were tearing at our eyes and lungs. I could not see—I could not hear—I could not breathe—and—we ran. For the first time, monsieur, for the first time! And now—I die."

And then his face turned that blue color we learned later to know so well and with a last awful attempt to draw a full breath he died.

He was only one of the thousands who died that night—and of the many thousands more who died the same death during the next few weeks. From Boesinghe to Ypres and from Ypres to Poperinghe the roads were littered with men—French and British—who had met the "Silent Death." Some had already drawn their last breath—and when we saw the suffering of those still alive, we were thankful that the others had died so quickly.

The most agonizing part of it all—particularly to a medical man—was that there was nothing we could do for them. Five hundred and twenty-eight men of one regiment were laid out in rows beside a little *estaminet* on the Ypres road which was being used as a field dressing station. And of them all not a full score was saved!

VAIN EFFORTS TO SAVE

It was not for lack of effort. Everything was tried from strychnine and digitalin to artificial respiration—but nothing availed. And it was the knowledge that their science was helpless in the face of this new weapon that caused some of the doctors to go into fits of hysteria when appealed to by word of mouth or—what was worse, by look with: "Can't you help me, doctor?"

Private Allen, First Contingent, Canadian Expeditionary Force. On his hospital card—"Gas." Let him tell his story:

"Well, sir, we were in Brielen; that's a little town between Ypres and Boesinghe. The French were just below us and we were booked to relieve them next day. But we didn't have to wait that long. I was doing sentry at the door of the *cure's* house, which we were using for headquarters, when I heard the guns going over Boesinghe way. Pretty soon they shut up and then instead of the rifle fire which generally followed there was a long spell of quiet. It wasn't more than 20 minutes later when I saw a lot of those French soldiers in funny pants—Turcos or Zouaves they were, I guess—running towards us from Boesinghe, which was only about two miles away.

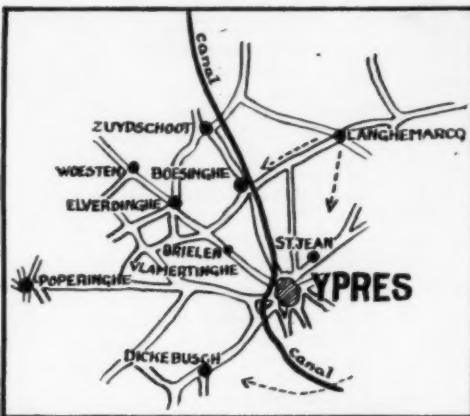
"They didn't have their rifles and most of 'em didn't have any of their equipment on. They were acting funny, too. Some were falling all over the road, tearing at their chests and eyes, and others would just run a little way and then slow up and sit down and in a minute they would be on their backs, kicking and struggling until they died. Tell you what—it was just like a fish does when you take him out of the water.

"My O. C. and the other officers



PREPARED FOR A GAS ATTACK

French officer and men protected by respirators. Every man in the first line trenches is now equipped with two respirators, one being held in reserve in case of accident. The ones here shown are of the primitive form now being displaced by more scientific ones.



WHERE GAS WAS FIRST USED

This map of the Battle of Langemarck, by Dr. Alderson, shows the direction of the three German advances which were preceded by gas clouds. The arrows indicate the attacks on Boesinghe, Ypres and Dickebusch.

ran out of the house and one of 'em says, 'My God, the French have broken.' We hadn't any orders, but in a few minutes we were charging down the Boesinghe road. Some of us didn't do more than get a rifle and ammunition belt and I saw lots of the boys in their shirt sleeves.

"Some of our boys were around Boesinghe and we caught up with them as they were falling back. We all went on and then we got our first taste of the gas. It wasn't real bad just then—tasted sweet—and it was only when we started to cough that we noticed how it seemed to tear our lungs out and choke us up.



PROTECT LUNGS AND

French officer with windows, the terrible "wee" destroys the sight

PROTECT EYES

wearing mask which keep off ping gas" that in an instant.



LATEST THING IN HELMETS

A British soldier wearing the up-to-the-minute head-dress of the fighting man, with goggle windows and a breathing tube containing chemicals that minimize effects of gas.

"The Germans had got across the canal then and we had a hard time for a while. Then they stopped firing suddenly and, while we were wondering what it meant, we saw a yellow cloud come from their direction. It was just like smoke and, the wind blowing towards us, we got it all.

"There wasn't any fighting it; it just seemed to grip me by the throat and choke me right up. It got in my eyes and I felt like I did when I looked right into the heart of a blast furnace one time. I tried to take a breath and it was as though a million red-hot needles were stabbing me at one time in the chest. Luckily, I got a bullet in my leg just then and I fell, so I didn't get more than the one lungful of it. It wasn't near the ground, but was blowing across about breast high.

LIKE FISH ON LAND

"But those fellows that fought against it and tried to stand up and breathe—it was awful! They just staggered around tearing at themselves the way the Frenchies had done, and then they'd topple over and flap around for a while—just like fishes."

Nearly all the men who have been "gassed," or who have seen others inhale the vapor, use the same simile in describing the way a man acts after his lungs are filled with the poison: "like a fish on dry land." And there is indeed much of a resemblance, for as a fish is said to "drown" when taken out of the water, so with a gassed soldier, the secretions in his own lungs caused by the irritating vapor fill up the air-cells until he literally drowns himself.

This attack on Boesinghe—which has been recorded as the Battle of Langemarck, that being the village from whence the Germans launched their drive—was the first occasion when gas was used to any great extent. And for about three weeks, from the last week of April to the middle of May, it swept in clouds along the Allied front from Zuydschoot to Dickebusch. The horror of those three weeks is firmly and forever impressed on the memories of those who went through that time. And particularly is this true with respect to the men of the medical services. None of us can ever forget those days around Ypres when we were forced to watch scores—yes, hundreds—of the flower of Britain's and Canada's manhood slowly choking to death; to see the imploring look of the fast-glazing eyes, or to catch the husky whisper for help—and to have to watch it in impotent helplessness, for at that time we had no means of relief. Now, by means of bags of oxygen, stimulants and other medicinal aids which it is unnecessary to mention at present, many lives are saved which, under the conditions existing last Spring, would have been lost.

DEPENDENT ON WINDS

The gas first used by the Germans in their attacks along the western front was forced into the Allied trenches by air pressure, and as it could only be sent thus for a short distance it was necessary that the wind should be blowing towards the Allies' lines. Otherwise, the gas would either be wasted between the trenches or would be blown back upon those discharging it. In fact, prisoners taken by the British and French during the attacks in April and May confessed that several attempts had been made before to use the gas and, the wind being unfavorable, it had recoiled on their own lines, resulting in many deaths.

The present method, in use by both sides, is an "improvement" on the initial style—if anything can be said to "improve" scientific murder. The latest German method is to enclose the gas in a shell, the case of which is made of very light and fragile metal. This can be sent a considerable distance, either by sling or trench mortar, the latter using a small charge of powder. A somewhat similar style

(Continued on page 55)

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT



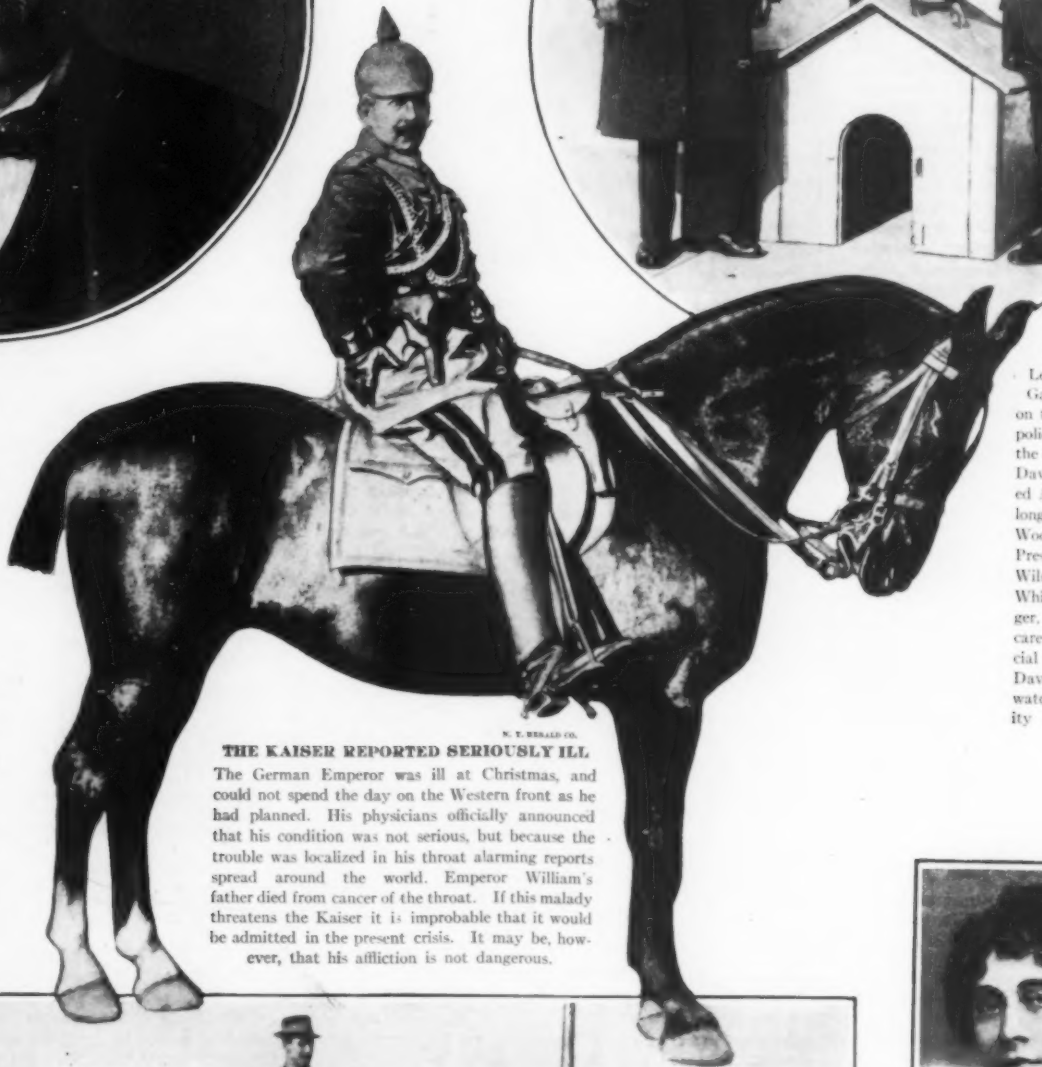
THE STRONG MAN OF GREAT BRITAIN

David Lloyd-George, Minister of Munitions in the British cabinet, is the man to whom the nation has turned in its difficulties. Formerly a democrat of democrats he has proven to be the autocrat of Britain in the present crisis, and he alone of all the cabinet members has "made good" during the war. When hostilities commenced he was Chancellor of the Exchequer. Later the position of Minister of Munitions was created for him, and through it he has brought order out of chaos in the manufacture of arms and equipment. He has the courage to admit in public that the British government has been too late in every important move in the war on land, and to oppose the labor element on the matter of conscription. A life-long champion of unionism, he told 3,000 trade unionists in Glasgow Christmas Day that unless the unions relaxed their stringent rules against non-union labor in the manufacture of munitions Great Britain could not go on with the war.



GUARDIANS OF THE WHITE HOUSE

Left to right, A. W. Gall, the biggest man on the force of special policemen that guard the executive mansion; Davie, the blue-blooded Airedale terrier belonging to Miss Helen Woodrow Bones, the President's cousin, and Wilson Jackson, a White House messenger, who makes the care of Davie his special mission in life. Davie is said to be a watch dog of rare fidelity and intelligence.



THE KAISER REPORTED SERIOUSLY ILL

The German Emperor was ill at Christmas, and could not spend the day on the Western front as he had planned. His physicians officially announced that his condition was not serious, but because the trouble was localized in his throat alarming reports spread around the world. Emperor William's father died from cancer of the throat. If this malady threatens the Kaiser it is improbable that it would be admitted in the present crisis. It may be, however, that his affliction is not dangerous.



A MARRYING MATRON

Mrs. Mary Chapin, clerk of the probate court in Topeka, Kan., has married forty couples. She is not the only official around the court-house with authority to perform the marriage ceremony, but she seems to be a favorite with those seeking to enter the state of matrimony without formalities. In the marriage ceremony she substitutes the word "protect" for "obey."



TEACHING SUNDAY SCHOOL BOYS TO SHOOT

Captain F. L. Lemmon, of Hutchinson, Kan., teaches a Sunday School class of growing boys, and is an enthusiastic National Guardsman. He instructs his class in military drill and rifle shooting on week days and finds them making considerable progress. The photograph shows the class on the 500-yard range.



TO WED KITCHENER

Rumor has it that Lord Kitchener is shortly to wed the dowager Countess of Minto, whose late husband, the Earl of Minto, served in India with Kitchener. She is a first cousin to Earl Grey, the British Foreign Minister. Lord Kitchener has long been reported to be a woman-hater. He is a bachelor and has never allowed social distractions to interfere with professional duties.

THE TREND OF PUBLIC OPINION

BY CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

VITALIZING THE LAWS OF NATIONS

THE coming of a world democracy, having a written code and possessing power to compel its observance, a new body of international law in which an offence against one nation should be considered an offence against all, was the prediction of Elihu Root in his annual address as President of the American Society of International Law. Mr. Root easily holds first place among the comparatively small number of men in our public life who are qualified to speak with authority upon international problems. In this address, as in everything he discusses, he traversed the field exhaustively, and then presented a sane and constructive program. It was pointed out that all the world prior to the outbreak of the war in Europe was a "patchwork of tacit agreements and treaties"; that treaties have been violated under the plea of present interest of the sovereign state; that many of the oldest and most firmly established rules of law have been completely and continuously disregarded, alleged violations by one belligerent being offered to justify other violations by other belligerents. The problem of the world at the close of the war will be to "determine whether what we call international law is to be continued as a mere code of etiquette or is to be a real body of laws imposing obligations." Mr. Root argued that if international law is to be respected in the future there must be a written code to take the place of the patchwork of agreements and treaties. Such a code must be backed by a combined power sufficient to punish the strongest possible law breaker. The most fundamental change must be the attitude of all nations toward any violation of the law as an offence against the whole family of nations, and not merely the nation directly involved, as is now the case. "Violations of the law of such a character as to threaten the peace and order of the community of nations must be treated by analogy to criminal law," said Mr. Root. "They must be deemed to be a violation of the right of every civilized nation to have the law maintained and a legal injury to every nation." The barriers and restraints created during the past three centuries have been broken down or pushed aside. The proposals of Mr. Root, particularly that which would make the offence against one power an offence against every other power, furnish a sure guarantee to the sovereignty of the small state.

HAGGLING WITH AN EARTHQUAKE

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, Minister of Munitions, has been going up and down the British Isles, telling the British trade unionist that upon his willingness to "dilute" the ranks of union labor hinges victory for the Allies and the saving of numberless lives. One of the enigmas of the war has been the readiness of the British workman to give his sons to the army and his unwillingness to relax the rules of his trade union so that his sons and fellow countrymen at the front may have enough guns and munitions. Thousands have already been slain through this shortage imposed by the British workman. Appealing to 3,000 trade unionists at Glasgow, the Minister of Munitions said: "Either we must tell the soldiers that we are sorry that we cannot get the guns to enable them to win throughout 1916, owing to the trade union regulations, or we must tell them that if they manage to hold out for another year, perhaps American workmen will help us get a sufficient supply for 1917." The great German armies have received perfect support from their comrades at home, who have sent to the front an endless supply of guns and shells. France was no better prepared than England at the outbreak of the war, and although the richest part of her territory is in the possession of the enemy, France, with the patriotic support of all classes of her citizens, has so thoroughly re-organized her industrial life in the supplying of munitions of war that she has been able to cope successfully with the German war machine. Only Great Britain lags behind, and this because the British workman refuses to allow anyone not a member of his union to work at his side. His fellow unionist who has gone to the front, and who



ONE OF THE PROBLEMS THAT EVERY WAR LEAVES BEHIND

The supplying of aid to the families of soldiers left destitute by the death or disability of their breadwinners, and the assisting of discharged soldiers to re-adjust themselves to civil life are vast problems at the end of every war. This illustration shows how New York City met the situation after the War Between the States, by establishing a Soldiers' Employment Agency on Canal Street near the Bowery. When the European war ends the whole world will be concerned with the return of millions of soldiers to the employments of peace, and in the care of hundreds of thousands of cripples.

sees his comrades killed or maimed for life because the British army has lacked guns and shells, is bitter towards the workmen at home. The latter, however, seem unable to see the need from the standpoint of the war or to be guided by patriotism, but only by the old class struggle between labor and capital. David Lloyd George is trying to open their eyes. "All this chattering," said he, "about relaxing a rule and suspending a custom is out of place. You cannot haggle with an earthquake." The view of the British trade unionist is well expressed by Mr. Ernest Bevin, organizer of the Dock Workers of Great Britain, who is visiting this country. "Organized labor has won certain protective victories in its long fight against the masters," says Mr. Bevin, "and naturally it wants to be sure if it makes concessions that, after the war is over, original conditions will be restored." He then declares that this assurance has not been given by the government and that organized labor has therefore been compelled to stand for its rights.

INDICTMENTS IN MUNITION PLOTS

AMONG the eight men indicted by the Federal Grand Jury under the anti-trust law for conspiracy to cripple our foreign trade in munitions of war are Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois; ex-Representative Robert Fowler of Illinois; Frank S. Monett, ex-Attorney-General of Ohio; David Lamar, known as "the Wolf of Wall Street"; and Franz Rintelen, a captain in the German Navy who came to this country last April, but who is now a prisoner of war in England. The accused are charged with the instigation of strikes in munition factories and on transportation lines, the attempt to bribe labor leaders and in various ways to prevent munitions and other needed articles from reaching the Allies. The most conspicuous of the accused is Mr. Buchanan, a Democrat, affiliated with the "labor group" in Congress, First President of Labor's National Peace Council, and a former national head of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union. Recently Mr. Buchanan introduced in Congress a resolution calling for the impeachment of United States District-Attorney H. Snowden Marshall, under whose direction the indictments against the munition plotters were returned. Mr. Buchanan characterizes the indictment against him as a "frame-up," and says he will press his resolution for the impeachment of the District-Attorney. Judge Hand in discharging and thanking the jury said, "I realize that you have performed well an



FRANK BUCHANAN
Congressman from Illinois, indicted in the Federal Courts as a conspirator.



BRAND WHITLOCK
American Minister to Belgium, who sailed on December 28th on his return to Brussels.

important service to our country." Under the section of the Sherman law on which the indictments were returned, the men, if found guilty, can be sent to prison for one year, or fined \$5,000, or both. Needless to say, an indictment does not prove that the accused are guilty.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME

NO race in history has suffered more than the Jews. Those who are so fortunate as to be beyond the pale of persecution do not lose sympathy for their less fortunate countrymen. A signal evidence of this was the raising of \$715,000, a record-breaking amount, at a great mass meeting in Carnegie Hall, New York City, for Jewish sufferers from the war. Four persons gave \$100,000 each and the balance came in smaller amounts. Recent reports from Russia show that three and one-half million Jews are being driven from place to place, many of them being compelled to go without food or shelter. The order of the Russian soldier is "Move," and until they drop from the intense cold or hunger all that the Jews, young or old, can do is to obey. "When permitted to stop walking," says Dr. J. L. Magnes, whose impassioned two hours' plea brought out the contribution of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars, "many have been forced to settle in communities hostile to their race." Jews never allow members of their race to become a burden upon society as a whole. They always take care of their own, and the American Jewish Relief Committee hopes to raise during 1916 a fund of \$5,000,000 to care for Jewish war sufferers.

OUR BIGGEST MERCHANT MARINE

THE American merchant marine possesses to-day the largest tonnage in our history, according to Commissioner of Navigation Eugene T. Chamberlain. Eliminating German ships, which at present are unable to engage in foreign trade, the tonnage and value of shipping under the American flag is second only to that of Great Britain. The first year of the war, according to Commissioner Chamberlain's report to Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce, witnessed an aggregate gross tonnage of 795,391 in American shipping registered for the foreign trade, an increase in tonnage three times as great as in any previous year. Lest we should be too greatly elated, however, it should be said that even now our ocean fleet is only one-tenth the size of Great Britain's. The

increase in tonnage was made possible by the American Ship Registry act of August 18, 1914, which enabled American owners of foreign-built ships to have such ships transferred to American registry. This meant very little actual change in American investment in ships. The ships transferred to the Stars and Stripes under this act represent an investment of \$33,000,000, but Americans had invested nine-tenths of this amount in these ships long before the outbreak of the European War. The practical question that arises is, Will these ships return to foreign registry when the war is over? If Congress does not pass an act covering this point, it may be done. During our Civil War a half million tons of American shipping passed to foreign registry to secure the protection of neutral flags, just as to-day the protection of the neutral American flag is being sought. "In the bitterness of feeling that followed immediately on the close of the Civil War," says Mr. Chamberlain, "the opportunity to recover a lost position was thrown away, when Congress, by the act of February 10, 1866, specifically forbade the return to American registry of ships which had been sold to foreigners 'during the existence of the rebellion.'" The Commissioner recommends that Congress enact legislation to prevent the re-transfer of American ships to foreign flags, after the European War is over. But something more than a prohibitive statute of this sort is needed if American shipping is to continue to hold its present rating. When peace is declared the advantage of registry under our flag will cease, and the present abnormal rates will disappear. The uneventful issue is the repeal or amendment of the Seaman's Act, and the granting of such governmental aid to American shipping as shall enable it to compete on equal terms with the fleets of other nations.

WATCHING THE NATION'S BUSINESS

BY THOMAS F. LOGAN, LESLIE'S WEEKLY BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE HENRY FORD OF DIPLOMACY

COLONEL E. M. HOUSE, sometime of Texas and again of New York, is the Henry Ford of the American diplomatic service. He may never be given that title, but his purpose in going to Europe is to examine into the work that is being done by the American ambassadors to the great European nations. He wants to find out for President Wilson just how Page at London, Gerard at Berlin, Sharp at Paris, and other diplomats are handling their jobs. They are said to have had some differences. While it is true that an ambassador merely carries out the instructions of his home government, a great deal depends upon the methods which he pursues. For instance, the interpretation which Ambassador Gerard may place upon American notes to Germany would have an important influence upon the reply that would be made by Germany. Mr. Gerard possibly might explain that the American notes apparently were written merely to satisfy public opinion, and that no action backing up the notes might be expected from the present Administration. In such a case, Germany might not take the situation seriously. Such an impression created in Germany would naturally affect Austria, and the State Department, without realizing what was going on, would be puzzled to know why the Teutonic powers refused to take demands very seriously. If there are any situations like the hypothetical one described, Mr. Wilson wants to know about it, and he is sending over Mr. House, who, incidentally, will inquire into the possibilities for mediation. If he has any knowledge of international law, he has shrouded such knowledge in a mystery that is characteristic. He is a wealthy and pleasant gentleman who likes to be known as the chief advisor of the President, but until Mr. Wilson reached the White House Colonel House had not distinguished himself either in international law or diplomacy. His reputation was exclusively that of a Texas ranch owner and dilettante politician. American diplomatic affairs now seem to be in the hands of this mysterious personage who has never been elected to any office and who holds no official station. He exemplifies the phrase "invisible government."

BILLIONS FOR PENSIONS

THE amount which has been expended in pensions paid as a result of the Civil War has cost the nation \$4,457,974,496.47. This includes all disbursements resulting from the Civil War up to June 30, 1914. The total bill for pensions in the fiscal year 1914 was \$173,092,065. For the Civil War alone the Government's pension bill now amounts approximately to \$100,000,000 a year. Yet pensions for the civil list are now being agitated. Nobody cares for the taxpayer. The law of averages indicates that by the year 1955 there will not be more than one or two survivors of the War Between the States. Even if a man had entered the war as a drummer boy at the age of 15, he would then be 109 years old. The pension list should begin to diminish next year. In the past score of years, instead of diminishing it has increased, but this condition cannot possibly be continued. In 15 years the pensions for the Civil War should be cut in two, and from that time on the pension appropriations should diminish rapidly. Yet not a single statesman seems to recognize this fact or that the United States should adopt a financial plan extending over a score of years. The present generation is being forced to bear not only the entire pension burden, but also all the current expenses for the construction and operation of the Panama Canal, and the new increases in the army and navy. A bond issue would distribute the burden over as many years as might be deemed desirable, leading up to the time when the Government could easily take care of any debts by using the money now paid for pensions. Instead of an equitable decision of this kind, additional taxes are being suggested, so that the present generation may be burdened even more heavily than heretofore and will have to pay for benefits likely to be realized only in the distant future. A private corporation would not last very long if it were to adopt such methods.



THE VICE-PRESIDENT ENTERTAINS SENATE PAGES

Mr. Marshall gave a Christmas dinner to the bright youths who run the errands of the Senate. These pages are chosen from the most promising of Young Americans and frequently become the proteges of Senators who give them opportunities to embark on successful careers as they approach manhood.

TRADE COMMISSION'S GOOD WORK

WHEN Franklin K. Lane was a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission that body was one of the most popular Government agencies in the country. Railroads, the shippers and the public all praised the Commission for its common-sense methods. Even when the decisions were not wholly satisfactory to the railroads, they accepted the judgment of the Commission without question. Mr. Lane and Martin A. Knapp had much to do with the infusion of common sense into the commission. Neither is now a member of that body. Mr. Lane is Secretary of the Interior and Judge Knapp is Chairman of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation. The Interstate Commerce Commission has become most unpopular. Neither shippers, railroads nor the public are satisfied. The Republican platform in 1912 contained a plank recommending the establishment of a federal trade commission. The Democrats had no such plank, but they appropriated the plan and put it through with Republican votes. President Wilson's appointments are not regarded even by his own party as of exceptionally high character, but there is no doubt that he used excellent judgment in the appointment of Joseph E. Davies, of Wisconsin, as Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission. Not much is being written or said of the work of this body, because of the fact that most of the complaints filed with the Commission have been handled quietly and without publicity, with the result that nearly every case has been settled in a manner satisfactory to both sides and without litigation. The broader investigations that are being made by the Commission will have an important influence upon the future of the country, but the significant feature of Mr. Davies's management of the Commission is that it has caused agitation to be eliminated and conciliation to be substituted.



MARTIN A. KNAPP
The man who gave the Interstate Commerce much of its early—and now forgotten—good repute.

SUPPRESSED REPORTS OF EXPERTS

THE Army War College was established with a view to providing a force of experts, constantly at work, on plans to improve the defense of the United States and to work out means of repelling attacks. The best men in the army served in the War College at one time or another. The General Board of the Navy was established for the same purpose with respect to the fleet. The existence of these boards has made it safe for the country to have civilians as heads of the Navy and War Departments. The War College was asked by Secretary Garrison of the War Department to work out a plan for adequate



JOSEPH E. DAVIES
Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, which is doing a good work in a quiet way.

national defense, and one branch of the College went to work on the programme. When the report was made it was found that there had been recommended an army of 1,000,000 men, to be made up of a largely increased regular army, a reserve, and the national militia. Mr. Garrison suppressed the report, and had army officers closer to him prepare a small programme. Secretary Daniels asked the General Board of the Navy to prepare plans for the enlargement of the fleet. Last July this Board made a report recommending that four dreadnoughts be provided this year, with a considerable increase in battle-cruisers and other war vessels. Mr. Daniels thought the recommendations too strong and he suppressed the report. Public sentiment lately forced the publication of both reports. The significance of the action of Daniels and Garrison in making public these reports is found in the fact that the public can be trusted to pass upon the opinions of the experts. It is found now that the experts believe that a much bigger programme is necessary than the one suggested by the Navy and War Departments. Both virtually cut the programme of the experts in two. It remains for Congress to say whether the opinions of the experts or their civilian superiors should prevail.

THE COST OF LIVING

PRESIDENT WILSON before his election said that the cost of living was inextricably woven into the tariff. Oscar W. Underwood, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, announced, after his tariff bill had passed, that the cost of everything soon would diminish. The Democratic platform specifically attacked the protective tariff on the ground that it helped to bring about the high cost of living. It was Mr. Wilson's idea that the United States should exchange its own rich markets for the possibility of obtaining a larger share of the world's markets. If Americans cannot manufacture as cheaply as their foreign competitors, they should go out of business. Bryan proclaims a protective tariff unconstitutional. Yet Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce proposes to keep out of this country foreign products if they are sold at a lower price here than abroad. The lower cost of living does not enter into his calculations. Protectionists have always held that low prices mean low wages and panicky conditions, bargain sales, bread lines and bundle days, and for this reason they have favored a tariff that would equalize the cost of production at home and abroad, taking into account the difference in wages and, in fact, assuring the people wages high enough to enable them to pay higher prices. The protective system assures the people that they will obtain all the benefits of their natural resources and of good living conditions. Mr. Redfield's anti-dumping proposal provides punishment for those who buy or sell foreign products whose price is lower in this country than in the country of origin. This is merely protection under another name, but it would require a great secret service force to make the arrests and to get legal evidence and handle the prosecutions. A protective tariff is a preventive, while Mr. Redfield's proposal is a punitive measure. He wants new legislation, experimental and untried, to accomplish what the country knows perfectly well has been and can be most easily achieved by a tariff. It protects all sections of the country alike.

PLUMS IN THE POSTOFFICE

DEMOCRATIC Senators and Representatives have had extended to them an invitation from the Postoffice Department to suggest a few candidates for postmasterships. This is the interpretation placed upon a nine-sheet type-written document issued by that department and entitled "First, second and third class postoffices, where Presidential postmasters have not been appointed since March 4, 1913." There are 1,697 hold-overs from the Taft administration still selling stamps. The significance of the list, is that there are 1,697 Federal jobs that the spoilsmen have not yet landed. Subtle minds in the Senate and House may read a hint that deserving Democrats who support the Administration programme, are to have patronage extended to them.

SEEN IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

BY ED A. GOEWEY
(THE OLD FAN)



BEAUTY'S NEWEST PAD

"The red ball is up" is the announcement which on each clear, cold day is emptying the fashionable promenades of their prettiest damsels. Skating is king of sports, and every frozen lake is a scene of swirling youth and beauty. The skaters shown were snapped in Central Park, New York.



INTERNATIONAL FILM
WASHINGTON
SOCIETY IN THE
SADDLE

The smart people of the National capital have formed a new riding organization to be known as the Back-to-the-Saddle Club, and it is anticipated that the President and his bride will be among its most enthusiastic members. The "snap" shows a part of a recent paper-chase hunt, with the "hounds" fording a stream in an endeavor to pick up a lost trail.



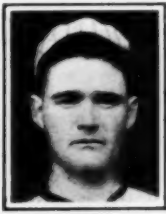
KAUFF



COOPER



MAGEE



DAVENPORT

ORGANIZED BASEBALL GETS THEM NOW

Here are four stars of the defunct Federal League who qualified as genuine baseball diamonds of the first water, and whose services are being sought eagerly by practically every team owner in the American and National Leagues. Benny Kauff was the best player in the "outlaw" ranks. In 1915 he led the Fed batters with a percentage of .334, his record being: runs, 92; hits, 166; doubles, 25; triples, 12; home runs, 12; and stolen bases, 54. Davenport, of the St. Louis outfit, was the most valuable pitcher to his team, though he is ranked third in the general averages. However, Plank and McConnell, who are placed above him, did not pitch anything like as many games. Lee Magee was second in the batting averages with .330, and covered second base at a .939 clip. Cooper, who was in Brooklyn's outfield, took part in 152 games, batted, 291; made 42 extra-sack wallops, stole 31 bases and had a fielding average of .985.

THE FEDS

(AFTER KIPLING—SOME DISTANCE)

"What's all the bloomin' row about?" the Outsider inquired.
"The Feds are dead, the Feds are dead," the wise, old Rooter said.
"But why the cheers, the shouts of joy?" the Outsider inquired.
"Because we're goin' to get some peace," the wise, old Rooter said.
"For we're mighty sick and tired of this baseball mixed with law.
With its contract jumpin' players, and its constant flow of 'jaw.'
But their dollars couldn't float a league so largely made of straw,
And we're glad to see the funeral this mornin'."
"What did they do? What did they do?" the Outsider inquired.
"They nearly wrecked our finest sport," the wise, old Rooter said.
"But do their friends not claim a draw?" the Outsider inquired.
"You bet they do, they'd claim the earth," the wise, old Rooter said.
"E'en from the day when they first tried to buy into the game.
They claimed that this and that they'd do, and 'twas always just the same;
Their wind was good, that I'll admit, but we'll soon forget their name,
For we're plantin' 'em for keeps this lovely mornin'."



BAN B. JOHNSON, FIGHTER

Every true sportsman admires a nervy fighter even if he does not sympathize with the principles for which he is battling. Ban B. Johnson, president of the American League, is such a fighter and is balldom's greatest leader. From the launching of the late Federal League until its demise, he insisted that the "outlaws" would fail, and he was the real fighting spirit of the forces of organized baseball, and to him must go most of the credit of compelling the Feds to give up the ghost, after a reported loss of \$3,000,000 on their venture.



OFF TO DRIVE MR. REYNARD FROM HIS LAIR

Fox hunting is one of the few sports which not only fairly bubbles over with excitement and dash, but also presents a pleasing series of pictures to the gaze of the onlookers.

The accompanying photograph shows the eager huntsmen and huntswomen and their magnificent pack starting forth for the Monmouth County hunt, at Red Bank, N. J.

SERBIA'S SUFFERING LEGIONS

BY JAMES H. HARE, STAFF WAR PHOTOGRAPHER FOR LESLIE'S



ZOUAVE SENTRY

His uniform was a composite one, made up of whatever he could get. His feet were practically bare to the winter snows.



AT THE END OF THE DAY'S MARCH

When the story of the Serbian retreat from Monastir is told it will reveal suffering and fortitude equal to those of Valley Forge in its bitterest days. With the army went a host of disorganized civilians who starved and froze in the mountain passes.



CAPTURED AUSTRIANS AT MONASTIR

These were sent into Albania and Montenegro in advance of the army and were shipped across the Adriatic, arriving, finally, in France, where they are now in prison camps.



SERBIAN VOLUNTEERS WHO HAD NO RIFLES

They were mostly old men, and were employed in trench digging. They went with the army when it evacuated Monastir, and being totally un-equipped, suffered more than the regular soldiers. Many died by the way.



EVERY MAN MUST BE HIS OWN TAILOR

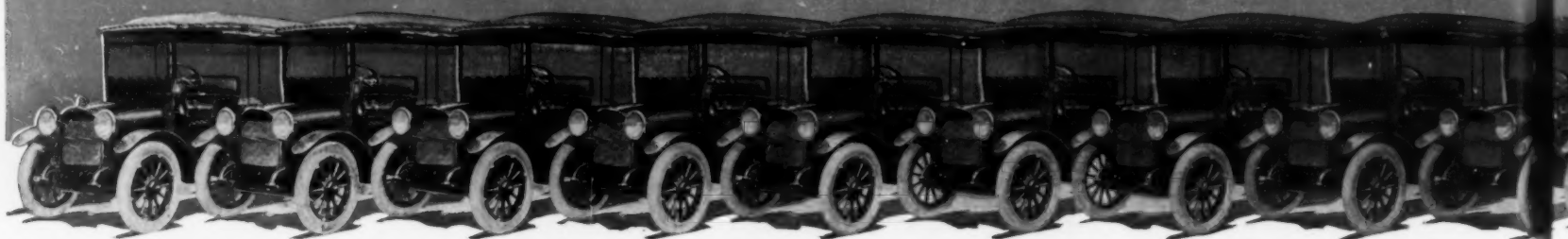
Serbs resting during a hard march. One man is making repairs on his heavy sheepskin-lined coat. Throughout unbelievable hardships the Serbs displayed the greatest fortitude and confidence in the future.



A CHEERFUL FUGITIVE

At least 70 years old, this man was employed in the transport service. His job was to lead two donkeys laden with shells for field guns.

This REPRESENTS the NORMAL DAILY CAPACITY



-25 Reo $\frac{3}{4}$ -Ton "Speed Wagons" and

THE TREMENDOUS DEMAND for Reo Motor Trucks made the erection of this immense plant imperative. Incidentally it makes Reo the largest manufacturer of Motor Trucks in the world we believe.

UNDER PRESSURE—as at this moment—we can very nearly double that number. And yet it looks as if even this $4\frac{1}{2}$ -acre plant will be inadequate to our needs.

SEEMS AS IF every Reo Truck we ship sends back an order for three more. As a matter of fact that is precisely what does happen.

REO STURDINESS IS THE ANSWER—that same quality of reliability, of dependability that has made the name Reo illustrious in this industry.

AND LOW MAINTENANCE COST—that other Reo attribute that is the direct result of the first one—is the clinching argument that so often decides in favor of Reo.

NO OTHER CLASS OF BUYERS look so closely into that item of maintenance cost as buyers of motor trucks.

IT'S A BUSINESS PROPOSITION—that's why. Few know just what their pleasure cars cost—but every business man watches the cost of delivery. And the closer they watch the more certain is the next one to be a Reo.

Specifications $\frac{3}{4}$ -Ton Reo—\$1,075

Capacity—Normal capacity, 1,500 pounds. Maximum capacity, including weight of body, 1,800 pounds.

Speed—22 miles per hour.

Wheel Base—120 inches. **Tread**—56 inches.

Wheels—Timken bearings, front and rear. Artillery type, second growth grade "A" hickory. Front 12 spokes, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches diameter; rear 12 spokes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter. Demountable rims.

Tires—34x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch pneumatic; front, plain; rear, nobby tread.

Chassis—Length over all, 171 inches. Width over all, 66 inches. Dash to rear of frame, 128 inches. Width of frame, 30 inches.

Springs—High quality spring steel. Semi-elliptic. Adjustable supports and shackles, all provided with grease cups. Front, 2 inches wide, 38 inches long; rear, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, 40 inches long.

Motor—35 horsepower. Four cylinders cast in pairs with heads integral, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bore, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch stroke. Plunger oil pump to main bearings and timing gears; constant level splash to cylinders.

Carburetor—Johnson—Float feed, automatic type, water jacketed. Air intake connected with stove on exhaust. Dash air control. Throttle control on steering post and foot accelerator.

Starting and Lighting—Remy system, two unit, six volt. Starter motor mounted over front end of transmission, 100 ampere hour storage battery.

Cooling System—Positive water circulation, by gear driven centrifugal pump. Flat vertical tube radiator with outer casing which is easily removed for repair. Air circulation by belt driven fan and specially constructed flywheel spokes.

Clutch—Thirteen plate, dry disc type.

Transmission—Sliding selective type, three speeds forward and one reverse. Standard gear reduction from engine to rear wheels, high speed 4 to 1, second speed 7.2 to 1, low speed 14.8 to 1, and reverse 20 to 1. Hyatt roller bearing throughout. Reo center control.

Brakes—Two sets of brakes on rear wheel hubs; service brake contracting, 14 inch diameter, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch face. Emergency brakes internal expanding type. Rear adjusted and anti-rattling.

Front Axle—Drop forged "I" beam section with integral yokes. One-piece forged steering spindles. Timken bearings.

Rear Axle—Full floating type. Pressed steel casing electrically welded into one-piece housing of great rigidity.

Steering Gear—Left side drive adjustable bevel pinion and sector type. Diameter of steering wheel, 17 inches; spark and throttle lever control under steering wheel.

Turning radius—22 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

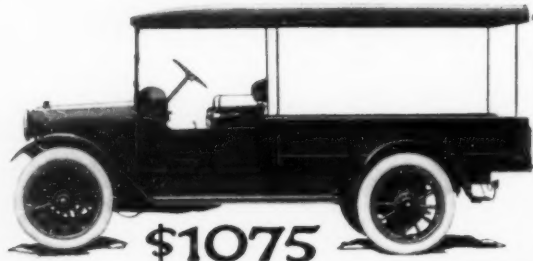
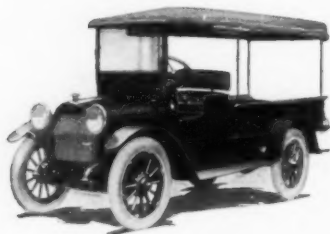
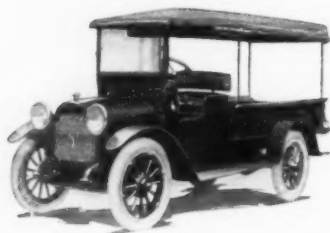
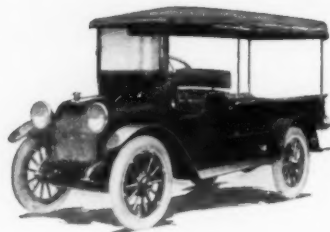
Windshield—Two-piece ventilating rain-vision windshield.

Tank Capacities—Gasoline, 11 gal., lubricating oil, 3 qts., water 3 gal.

Regular Equipment—Headlights, tail and instrument lights; speedometer; d'Arsonval type of ammeter, mechanical horn, extra rim, complete set of tools including tire pump and jack.

Standard Body—Express type—flare board with top and side curtains. Width inside, 44 inches; length inside, 96 inches; height of panel, 12 inches; width of flare, 5 inches; height of platform light, 33 inches; height of platform load 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; over all height of truck over top from ground 92 inches; over width of truck, 66 inches; dash to front of seat, 26 inches; depth of seat, 18 inches; width of seat, 36 inches.

Price—Complete with standard express body and canopy top, \$1,075. Chassis Only—Including complete equipment less express body, driver's seat, canopy top and windshield, \$1,000, F. O. B. Lansing, Mich.



Reo Motor Truck Company, Inc.



ITY of the NEW 4½-ACRE REO MOTOR TRUCK FACTORY

and 15 Reo 2-Ton "Heavy Duty" Trucks

THESE TWO REOS will perform 80 per cent of all kinds of trucking service—the 2-Ton for the heavy work; the new Model-F 1500-pound Speed Wagon (on pneumatic tires) for the lighter loads, that call for greater dispatch.

22 MILES PER HOUR and over—and with full load. That is what this pneumatic-tired wagon does—and such is the economy of operation, such its efficiency, it has created for itself a new place in the commercial world.

"BUSINESS GETTER" one owner calls it. And another says it "annihilates competition"—because customers who demand quick service go to the house that owns Reo Speed Wagons.

AND THAT GREAT REO 2-Ton Heavy Duty Truck is famous wherever motor trucks are used, for the marvelous—the matchless—consistency of its performance.

WE RATE IT AT 2-TONS capacity, but as a matter of fact, many users habitually load it to twice that—on the theory, we suppose, that if it starts out with four tons and returns empty, the average is two!

HOWEVER THAT MAY BE this great Reo never fails—it stands up under the most excessive overloads, the severest usage and the roughest of roads and pavements—and some pavements are rougher than the roughest roads.

OWNERS TELL US that its maintenance cost is almost incredibly low. Of course the reason is the Reo factor of safety, "50 per cent oversize in all vital parts." All Reos are made that way.

THAT'S WHY THE VERY WORD REO is recognized as synonymous with dependability.

Specifications 2-Ton Reo—\$1,650

Capacity—Normal capacity, 4,000 pounds, including body, 5,000 pounds.
Speeds—(Controlled by governor). Three forward speeds and one reverse speed: 15.3, 8.48 and 4.17 miles per hour on forward, and 3.07 miles per hour on reverse at 1250 R. P. M. of motor.

Wheel Base—146 inches. Tread—Front 60 inches; rear 64 inches.
Wheels—Timken bearings, front and rear. Artillery type, second growth grade "A" hickory. Front 12 spokes, 2x1½ inches; rear 12 spokes 2½x2.

Tires—Front, 36x4 inches, solid. Rear, 36x3½ inches dual, solid.

Chassis—Length over all, 225 inches. Width over all, 76 inches. Total height over all (top of cab), 97 inches. Dash to front of seat, 21½ inches. Dash to rear of seat, 41 inches. Rear of seat to rear of frame, 146½ inches. Width of frame, 35 inches.

Front Springs—Semi-elliptic, 2½ inches wide and 44½ inches long, ten leaves with total thickness of 3 inches.

Rear Springs—Semi-elliptic, 2½ inches wide and 42 inches long, eleven leaves with total thickness of 3½ inches.

Motor—Horsepower 27.2 S. A. E. rating. Four cylinders, cast in pairs with heads integral, 4½ inches bore, 4½ inch stroke. Plunger oil pump to main bearing and timing gears; constant level splash to cylinder.

Ignition—Dual system; National low tension magneto and battery.

Carburetor—Holley, float feed type, water jacketed. Air intake connected with stove on exhaust and dash air control.

Cooling System—Positive water circulation by centrifugal pump. Flat vertical tube radiator. Individual sections, facilitating repair.

Transmission—Sliding selective type. Three speeds forward and one reverse. Case hardened gears, ½ inch face. Hyatt roller bearings throughout. Reo center control. Clutch—Enclosed dry multiple disc.

Drive—Shaft drive with two universal joints from gear case to jack shaft. From jack shaft the power is transmitted by side chains, roller type. 1¼ inch pitch. Radius rod adjustable.

Brakes—Two service brakes, drums 12 inches diameter, 2 inch face, flexible bands Raybestos lined, located on jack shaft. Two emergency brakes on rear hub; drums 17 inch diameter, 2 inch face, flexible bands, Raybestos lined.

Front Axle—Solid round section 2½ inch diameter. Timken roller bearing.

Rear Axle—Solid rectangular section 2¼x3 inches. Timken roller.

Steering Gear—Left side drive, adjustable, bevel pinion and sector type. Diameter of steering wheel, 18 inches. Spark and throttle lever control under steering wheel. Turning Radius—26½ feet.

Tank Capacity—Gasoline, 19½ gallons. Lubricating oil, 3 quarts.

Standard Stake Body—Inside length back of seat, 146 inches, width inside, 6 feet. Height of high stakes, 52 inches. Height of low stakes, 28 inches. Height of platform from ground, light 44 inches; loaded to capacity 39 inches.

Standard Express Body—Inside length back of seat, 149 inches; width inside, 48 inches. Height of sides, 14 inches. Height of platform from ground, light 44 inches; loaded to capacity, 39 inches. Loading height under canopy top, 63 inches.

Price—Chassis with driver's seat and cab, \$1,650, F. O. B. Lansing, Mich.



y, Lansing, Michigan, U. S. A.



In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

LAUGHING AROUND THE WORLD

WITH HOMER CROY

I WAS all tired and knocked out when I reached China, so I thought to myself, "I'll just go to a Chinese theatre and spend a quiet evening. I won't understand anything, so I can doze off when I want to and come out as refreshed as a sprig of celery." But I found out that they don't have celery in China.

I followed my guide down the street, expecting to see a beautiful Oriental theatre suddenly stand out with three-sheet posters picturing a beautiful heroine in a dashing young lover's arms, but when my guide turned in at a dull door I could hardly realize that this was the theatre, for there was not a poster in sight. The narrow signs hung up and down with the reading all in Chinese, so that I couldn't tell whether they announced a sweeping cut in linen lawn or that the Celestial John Drew was to appear for one night only.

"What time does the play begin?" I asked as the guide led the way to the gallery, for in a Chinese theatre the farther away you are the more aristocratic. No Chinese of caste would be caught in Orchestra A.

"It have begin," he answered.

"How could that be?" I demanded, for it was still a few minutes of eight.

"It begin yesterday. It run two piecee days. It Number One play."

And so I found out; the better the play the longer it lasts. A Chinaman doesn't think he is getting his money's worth unless the play lasts a couple of days. Some of them continue a week. They consider a play that lasts only a



CHINESE ACTORS IN COSTUME

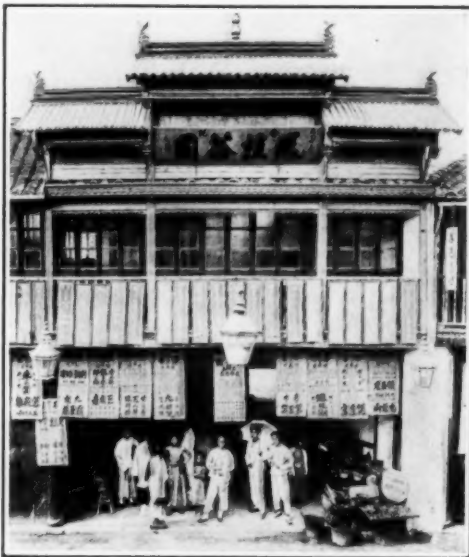
At the right and left are boys dressed as women. Female characters in the Chinese drama are always portrayed by men. In the center is an actor made up as an old man by the use of a beard. No Chinaman ever had such a luxuriant beard, which may account for the fact that the actors' whiskers are always a misfit.

as if the police were needed in the next room. The rest of the men were handicapped, as they had to depend on their fingers. The men all wore black padded caps as if to guard against some impulsive person slipping up behind them and putting an end to the music with a stage-brace.

The orchestra was aided and abetted by an apprentice off-stage that I could not see. He evidently used an anvil and a steel-headed hammer. He kept up a constant pounding on the anvil, all the time, never ceasing, waiting anxiously until he saw that somebody was going to speak a line, when he would use both hands. I did not see him, and it is just as well that I did not, but I knew that he was a splendidly developed creature with a large and sinewy forearm. When he saw that the misunderstood lover was going to put himself right with the beautiful heroine, the blacksmith off-stage would give his hammer the railroad-section, over-shoulder swing, and when the heroine leaned over to whisper that one delirious word he would signal for a couple of his understudies to come up and help him out in the pinch. As far as I could tell he did not miss a single pinch.

NO OBJECTION TO NOISE

The Chinese believe in noise; a theatre isn't a theatre to them unless it has a ladies' annex to a boiler factory just off-stage. The hammering begins when the curtain goes up and continues until it falls. I soon found out that I erred seriously in coming to a Chinese theatre to sleep;



ENTRANCE TO A THEATRE

It looks like a shop from the outside. A guide is necessary to locate the theatre unless one can read the posters which advertise the show.

a person might drop off for a few minutes in a car shop, but he could never get near the knitting up of the raveled sleeve in a Chinese theatre.

Chinese acting consists of the actors coming on again in another outfit of clothes. They come on, whirl a baton a couple of times and exeunt; while they are off another delegation of actors arrive with another collection of clothes; they whirl their clubs a few times and file out Indian style as another lodge arrives. There is no more expression on the face of a Chinese actor than on a punching bag in a penny arcade.

When they want to show that the intrepid hero with a handful of men is trying to take a fortification against a vastly overwhelming enemy, the property man hurries around in front of the hero with a black cloth stretched over a frame. This is the fortification, even though you can see his fingers gripping the breastworks. The dauntless hero marches across the stage, stops before the impregnable barrier, casts his eagle eye over it, draws his long sword and rips it asunder with one fell blow, the property man holding the swaying corner, while the hero marches through to victory. The intrepid hero stops to explain to his subordinates how he was able to accomplish the feat, while the property man drags the ramparts into the wings and begins pinning them up for the attack in the next act.

While leaning over the railing watching the flowing on and off of the actors, I suddenly saw an aisle man on the floor below begin whirling his arm over his head, and



THE ORCHESTRA READY FOR BUSINESS

It sits on the stage and smokes cigarettes when not in action. Chinese music may have its merits but it is not soothing to a tired traveler from the Occident.

night a curtain raiser and tag it on to a real play just to try it out.

He found seats and we crowded in; up came the aisle boy with a pot of tea and placed it on the rack in front of us. The rack ran clear along the row of seats and had a porcelain bottom. As we were sipping our tea, another boy came up with a bill for our seats. They wait until you sit down and then present a bill according to the location you have chosen. Everybody was drinking tea and eating watermelon seeds. The Chinese idea of Heaven is a grand ivory fountain with tea pouring out of a golden faucet, with a mountain of watermelon seeds a few steps to the right.

VAGARIES IN COSTUME

The theatre was packed, the people sitting in chairs without arms, with one elbow on the rack, drinking tea out of a bowl without taking the saucer off and nibbling watermelon seeds, the men stripped to the waist while the more modest women wrapped in three waists sat scratching their heads with silver picks. A Chinese doesn't run in and out again; he moves in, family, baggage and all, and stays until right is right and the last villain gets his deserts between the shoulders.

About where the fireplace would be in a Belasco production sat the orchestra. They don't put their orchestra beneath the stage under a bower of roses, but bring it up on the stage and make a feature of it. Even when you see them working at their instruments you are not quite sure that they are really an orchestra. Even in my most generous and carefree moment I would not call it music. There are a lot of things that come to my mind before music.

The orchestra consisted of six good men and true, all chosen for their staying qualities. The leader sat in the middle and beat a brass bowl fastened in the legs of an inverted work basket, while to his left sat two men who operated the two most deadly instruments of the collection. These instruments, called *woo gins*, were about the size of quart cups with long necks on them and were played with bows. These emitted high, quivering shrieks



THE GERM OF THE DRAMA

A professional story teller, still popular with the coolie classes. These story tellers are frequently blind and always depend upon the aims of their listeners. The Chinese theatre sprang from this source.

seemingly straight at me some object flew. It came twisting and writhing through the air and was neatly caught by an aisle boy beside me. Alarmed, I half arose to see what had caused the outbreak, but no one else was paying any attention to it; while my mind was flying around to find an explanation the man on the floor below sent one whirling in another direction—and then I saw that it was a hot towel. The towel was for wiping one's face and hands. Time after time the man at home wound up his arm, and time after time the wet wad went twisting through the smoky air fairly into the aisle boy's hands. Everybody else was so accustomed to his unerring marksmanship that no one stirred an eye, but to save me when he let go I couldn't help coming together like an accordion.

NO WOMEN ON THE STAGE

In a Chinese play there are no girls, their parts being taken by boys, speaking in a high, quavering voice as if something were too tight. When an actor wants to show that he is old he ties on a beard that comes to his waist. The beard works off to one corner and hangs grimly by one string, but the audience doesn't worry about that—they know that he is an old man because he has a beard.

I was constantly alert to figure out what kind of show it was. When I first got there and saw the constant change of costume I thought that it must be a musical comedy, but after studying it more closely I saw that it was a farce. When they began to kill people I came to the conclusion that it was an operetta; later when the hero found his wife in another man's arms I decided that it was a problem play.

The most important person in a Chinese show is the property man; alongside him the lead sinks into insignificance. He has charge of the show. The show opens when he says and closes when he wants to go out to a tea house. He keeps his properties where they are handy—down stage by the proscenium arch—right out where the audience can lean over and almost touch them. To know what is coming next all the audience

(Continued on page 34)



"Banish all sorrow and sing till the morrow
And angle and angle again."

Have you ever fished on the East Coast of Florida? Caught inshore mackerel, kingfish and amberjack, or deep sea silver-king Tarpon? Doubtless there might be a better place for fishing—but there isn't. Try a cast this winter at Long Key Fishing Camp and learn the true joy of the sport on the

East Coast of Florida

The only place to spend the winter.

Ask your ticket agent for detailed information or write for *The Blue Bird Booklet*, just issued, a charming, illustrated narrative of the wonderful hotels of the East Coast Company and this perfect Winter Sun Land—free. Address

FLORIDA EAST COAST
Flagler System
243 Fifth Avenue, New York
155 West Madison Street, Chicago

Health, Looks, Comfort

Wear this scientifically constructed health belt, endorsed by physicians and surgeons. A light but durable support for the abdomen which greatly relieves the strain on the abdominal muscles. Recommended for obesity, lumbago, constipation, spinal derangements, floating kidney and all weaknesses in the abdominal region.

WITH

Relieves the tension on the internal ligaments and causes the internal organs to resume their proper positions and perform their functions in a normal, healthy way. Easy to adjust—great comfort to the wearer. For men, women and children.

Write for descriptive folder or send \$2 for the belt on money-back guarantee. In ordering, send normal measure of your waist.

THE WEIL HEALTH BELT CO.
32 Elm Street, New Haven, Conn.

WITHOUT

TELL TOMORROW'S WEATHER

White's Weather Prophet forecasts the weather 8 to 24 hours in advance.

Not a toy but a scientifically constructed instrument working automatically. Handsome, reliable and everlasting.

An Ideal Present

Made doubly interesting by the little figures of Daniel and David and the Witch, who come in and out to tell you what the weather will be.

Write for full guarantee. Postpaid to any address in U. S. or Canada on receipt of \$1.

DAVID WHITE, Dept. 136, 419 E. Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

POULTRY AND GARDEN

FREE!

1916 Nursery Catalog—America's Authority
SEND TODAY! PLANT EARLY!

Seeds, Roses, Plants

Shrubs, Trees, etc., fully described, beautifully illustrated. No agents. Save money—buy direct from America's leading nurserymen. Hardy, Lake Erie grown stock, 7 kinds of soil, over 1,200 acres, 48 greenhouses. Experts for 62 years. 25 bargain collections of choice Roses, Begonias, Cannas, Bedding Plants, Shrubs, Vines, etc. Hardy Perennials, Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Hedges, etc. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Low prices, low and when to plant, etc., all told in free catalog No. 5. Write today!

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.
Dept. 126 Palmsville, Ohio

GREIDER'S FINE CATALOGUE

of pure bred poultry: 70 breeds illustrated and described, many in color. Perfect poultry guide—all facts. Low prices on stock and hatching eggs. Incubators and brooders. 23 years in business. You need this book. Send \$1 for it—today.

B. H. GREIDER, Box 133, Rhoads, Pa.

FOY'S BIG BOOK FREE

POULTRY AND SQUABS FOR PROFIT.

As encyclopedia of poultry information. Written by a man who knows. Leading varieties of poultry and pigeons in natural colors. Low prices on birds and eggs.

Frank Foy Poultry Farm, Box 40, Clinton, Iowa

MONEY-MAKING POULTRY

Our new book for 1916 tells about our leading varieties of land and water fowls, also incubators, brooders and squabs. High quality at low prices. \$1.00 year. 96 page catalog FREE.

H. M. Jones Co., Box 157, Des Moines, Ia.



LOUIS F. BUTLER

Who was lately elected president of the Travelers Insurance Company and the Travelers Indemnity Company to succeed the late President S. C. Dunham. He has been in the service of the company since 1890 and was promoted from vice-president to his present position.

LIFE INSURANCE SUGGESTIONS

WHEN a government ventures into regular business operations in competition with private parties it usually makes a poor showing. Such has been the case with the attempt to supply state insurance to the people of Wisconsin. The State Insurance Commissioner's chief actuary has reported that state life insurance will be a failure unless a large appropriation is made for placing agents throughout the state to push for business. He says that if the State life fund were that of a private company he could not grant a license to operate. The State Insurance Commissioner is said to believe that state life insurance is impracticable, even with the establishment of agencies. In contrast with this governmental fiasco the leading insurance companies are making steady gains.

Connellsville, Pa. 1. The Colonial Life Insurance Co., of Jersey City, was organized in 1897 and has made good progress, though not yet in the foremost rank. 2. The Pacific Mutual of California is a strong company with increasing reserves and assets.

D., Newark, Ohio. The Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Co. was organized in 1880 and according to its annual reports is thriving.

B., Oshkosh, Wis. The International Life Insurance Co., of St. Louis, is only six years old. Its reports indicate that it is in good condition.

L., Seattle, Wash. For so youthful a company (organized in 1910) the Western States Life Insurance Co., of San Francisco, makes a very fair showing.

B., Tampa, Fla. The Inter-Southern Life Insurance Company of Louisville was strengthened by its recent consolidation with the Citizens National. It is youthful, but growing. Better hang on to your policy.

HERMIT.

THE ADVERTISING AGE

THIS is the advertising age. Everybody who hopes to do business successfully, must give his enterprises due publicity in the columns of the press. The number of periodicals has so greatly increased that it would seem they must have outrun the needs of the advertisers. But the latter have so multiplied, that newspapers and magazines are receiving abundant patronage. In fact, business men are growing more and more keenly alive to the benefits which accrue from liberal and persistent announcements to the public of what they can do for the latter. It was all in keeping with the spirit of the time, that at the recent session in Chicago of the American Iron & Steel Institute Mr. George H. Jones, of Chicago, and Judge Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Board of the United States Steel Corporation, advocated advertising of the steel business. Mr. Jones specifically urged a million-dollar advertising campaign to stimulate demand for steel products, as a cure for business depression. Advertising on a large scale would be a radical innovation for the steel trade. But the scheme appealed to the members of the institute, and doubtless it will be carried into effect. Who can doubt that the results will be profitable to the advertisers?

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

ONLY \$12



A Remarkable New PHONOGRAPH On Free Trial

Please consider this latest addition to the Phonograph Family with an open mind. Judge it not by price—but by performance only. We give you the privilege of hearing this remarkable new Phonograph without the slightest expense or obligation.

Send us your name and address on Coupon below (or in personal letter) and we will offer you a Free Demonstration that will enable you to judge for yourself the unsurpassed purity, volume and richness of tone and amazingly faithful reproductive ability of this perfect Phonograph.

You will be perfectly free to test this new instrument, compare its performance with even the highest priced Phonographs, and form your own unbiased conclusions as to its merits. Mail the Coupon today and get our Free Trial Offer on this new and wonderful instrument—

The VANOPHONE

"Costs You Nothing To Give It a Hearing"

The VANOPHONE was designed and built especially to supply the enormous demand for a perfect phonograph at a moderate price. In quality of performance it satisfies the most exacting, and brings alike to the millionaire's mansion or workman's cottage the delights of good music and entertainment. With the VANOPHONE in your home, you need never pass a dull evening.

It offers you the very cream of the world's best music, both instrumental and vocal; notable speeches, recitations and monologues by great orators and stage celebrities. It brings right into your home the stars of grand opera, world-famous bands and orchestras that have thrilled and inspired millions of music lovers.

The VANOPHONE appeals to all ages and tastes. It educates, entertains and satisfies both young and old, reproducing with marvelous fidelity everything in speech and music.

The Vanophone Won Medal for Tone Quality at Panama-Pacific Exposition

DEALERS

Do you realize the enormous demand that is daily growing by leaps and bounds for this remarkable new and perfect phonograph at a price that places it within reach of every home? Only \$12. If you are in position to handle the VANOPHONE in your trade territory, write at once for our attractive offer to Druggists, Stationers, Hardware Dealers and General Merchants, who are willing to supply the demand we have created.

Write or Mail Coupon Today!

We will gladly send our Special Free Trial Offer on the VANOPHONE to any LESLIE'S WEEKLY reader. Letter, postal or coupon brings it promptly. The VANOPHONE is only \$12 anywhere. Address—

The Garford Manufacturing Co.,
Dept. E ELYRIA, OHIO.

This Free Coupon Brings Our Special Offer

The Garford Mfg. Co., Dept. E Elyria, Ohio.

Please send me full particulars about your VANOPHONE and Special Free Trial Offer to LESLIE'S WEEKLY readers.

Name _____

Address _____

3-In-One Oil



"That Was Certainly a Fine Shave"

That's what you will say if you prepare the blade of your razor in the scientific manner.

Magnified 1000 times the edge of a razor blade (ordinary or safety) looks like a cross-cut saw. Between the microscopic teeth moisture collects and tiny particles of rust form.

It is this indiscernible rust that makes your razor pull and hurt your face. And it is this rust you must prevent. Stropping only breaks off the rust after it is formed. Nor can you wipe a blade dry enough to get all the moisture from between the invisible teeth and prevent rusting.

Therefore, do this: Put a few drops of 3-in-One on the strop occasionally, to keep it soft. Before and after shaving, draw razor blade between thumb and forefinger moistened with 3-in-One. Then rust will positively not be able to form.

Do this and you will be gladly surprised at how smooth a shave can be. Furthermore, you will get more shaves out of a "safety" blade than you ever did before.

3-in-One is sold by all good hardware, sporting goods, drug and general stores; 1 oz., 10c; 3 oz., 25c; 8 oz. (1/2 pt.), 50c. Also in Handy Oil Cans 3 1/2 oz., 25c. If your dealer hasn't these cans we will send you one full of 3-in-One for 30c in stamps.

Free 3-in-One For You

On a postal card simply say: Send me your interesting circular, "A Razor Saver for Every Shaver" and a generous free sample bottle of 3-in-One Oil.

Three-in-One Oil Company
42CEG. Broadway New York

WHAT ABOUT RUSSIA?

BY MARTIN MARSHALL



OFFICERS OF THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL GUARD

The Imperial Guard forms the flower of the Czar's forces and has been in the hardest fighting since the beginning of the war. The officers are from the first families of the country.

RUSSIA remains the enigma of the war. The attitudes of the other principal belligerent countries of Europe have been so well established that there is little prospect of any of them entertaining suggestions of peace until the war has gone further. The most reliable reports are that the Russian government is determined to carry on the war, at least until Russia's enemies are driven from her soil. But there are rumors, more or less definite, of serious internal trouble which might change the whole aspect of things. From the first of December until after Christmas, the telegraph service from Russia was suspended, except for official messages, which gave rise to the suspicion that great disorders might be going on within the empire. The partial resumption of telegraphic service released many delayed press dispatches and so far these do not indicate any serious outbreaks on the part of the people, but their guarded language does reveal a condition of great political unrest.

The overthrow of the government in Russia at this time would undoubtedly be a serious blow to the cause of the Allies, for even if the will of the Russian people to continue the war is strong, they would not be able to take effective military measures during a period of revolution. Russia's importance to the cause of the Allies is twofold. She must keep large numbers of German soldiers busy on her frontier, and so prevent them from engaging in other fields of activity, and she must cooperate with the British in the near East. If Russia should fail the consequences would be serious.

WAR SHIFTS TO ASIA

The importance of the near East in the war is being developed day by day. The Indian expedition under the command of General Townshend is fighting stubbornly against the Turkish aggressive at Kub-el-Amara, on the Tigris River, to which point it fell back from the vicinity of Bagdad. In the later fighting the Anglo-Indian Expedition seems to be holding its own. Three hundred miles to the northeast Russian forces have recently routed Persian revolutionists, led and armed, it is alleged, by Germans. It now seems that one of the objects of General Townshend's expedition was to capture Bagdad and form a junction with the Russian army from the Caucasus at some point beyond Bagdad.

Russia is also carrying on a desultory warfare with the Turks along the Caucasus border. When the Grand Duke Nicholas was relieved from chief command of the Russian armies and made Governor of the Caucasus, there was a well-defined suspicion that he was not being shelved, but was being sent to organize in a theatre of war of

increasing importance. Recent developments seem to bear out this idea. While the Russians and British are endeavoring to get in touch with each other on the plains of Mesopotamia, the British in Egypt have been skirmishing with Senussi tribesmen near the border of Tripoli. Berlin has alleged that the Turkish successes in the vicinity of Aden have brought many Arabs into conflict with the British in the vicinity of the Suez Canal.

DENIAL BY LONDON

To this the India Office in London replies specifically that the Turks have not had any military success at Aden and that such skirmishing as has been in progress there during the past three months has resulted favorably to the British, and that not only have the Arabs not been influenced by this war to join the Turks, but on the contrary they remain loyal to Great Britain. Berlin also reports serious disaffections in India, claiming that many native troops have gone over to the Revolutionists and that the military authorities have been forced to mingle English and Indian soldiers in the same regiments. To this the India office replies that there has been no revolutionary movement since the Lahore conspiracy last spring. There are no revolutionaries in arms in any part of India, and no mixed regiments have been contemplated. The India office also denies that the Ameer of Afghanistan is plotting with Turkish emissaries. It says that only recently he "honorably interned" a Turcoman mission that approached him with suggestions favorable to the Turks.

Meantime the German, Bulgarian and Turkish forces are being massed in southern Macedonia, presumably for a drive on Saloniki, following which the long heralded movement to take the Suez Canal may be expected to develop rapidly. Intermittent fighting continues at Sedd-el-Bahr on the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula. The removal of the Indian corps from northern France to "another field of action" probably means that these troops will be utilized either in Egypt or Mesopotamia. It is an open secret that the Indian troops have not been useful in the trench warfare of the French front. Their loyalty and courage are unquestioned, but they do not stand up well under continuous shelling in the trenches. They will be much more useful in the more mobile campaigning in the near East. Incidentally the Indian contingent deserves the high praise bestowed on it by the King. Of the 60,000 to 70,000 who arrived in France in 1914, but few survive and the courage and devotion of Sikh, Gurkha and Bengali will be written large in the history of the Anglo-French campaign.

"Is Germany Winning?"

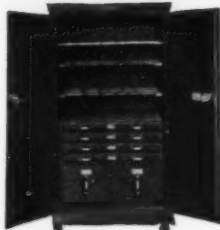
Frederick Palmer tells which way he thinks the tide of battle is tending in a most interesting article which analyzes the progress of the Teuton machine up to the present. Coming from the pen of "the foremost living war correspondent," this article has an unusual importance. Read it in the January 22d issue of

5¢ a copy
Collier's

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

416 West 13th Street, New York City

HIGHEST QUALITY



Globe Steel Safes
(5 Sizes)

MADE of cold-rolled steel, to meet the need for a light, secure, fire-resistant, portable steel safe whose interior may be arranged with any combination of standard Globe-Wernicke Steel filing cabinets, roller shelves, boxes, etc.

Globe-Wernicke Sectional Filing Equipment

GLOBE-WERNICKE manufactures 21 different kinds of steel and wood filing cabinets of maximum quality at minimum cost and built to endure. One line alone embraces more than 100 different filing sections. All parts are made in the Globe-Wernicke plant of materials that must pass the most rigid quality specifications. Steel cabinets are welded inseparably by electricity.



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The Globe-Wernicke Co.
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More than 2,000 Agents and Branch Stores

LOWEST PRICE

HOTELS

Indian River and Rockledge Rockledge, Florida

located 150 miles below Jacksonville on the Indian River in the midst of the famous Indian River orange groves. A great deal of money has been spent on the property, making the hotels equal to the best hotels in the State. Fine hunting, wild turkey, duck, quail, jacksnipe and deer; also as good fishing as there is to be had in Florida. One of our great attractions is the Golf Course, one of the best in the South. Boating, motor boating, clock golf, tennis, billiards, pool and dancing. Opens January 5th. Accommodates 400. Write for circular. Address W. W. Brown, Rockledge, Florida. Also Manager Granliden Hotel, Lake Sunapee, N. H., and Hotel Aspinwall, Lenox, Mass., seasons 1914 and 1915.



Made-to-Measure Express Prepaid \$275

Pants cut in the latest style. Made-to-your individual measure. Fit, workmanship and wear guaranteed. **No Extra Charge** for peg tops, no matter how extreme you order them. **Agents Wanted** A good live hustler in every town to take orders for our celebrated made-to-measure clothes. Samples of all latest materials free. **We Pay Big Money** to our agents everywhere. Turn your spare time into cash by taking orders for our stylish clothes. Write today for beautiful FREE outfit. **THE PROGRESS TAILORING CO.**
Dept. 656 Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS \$60 WEEKLY

Robinson Folding Bath Tub. Big seller. Costs little, no plumbing, fills water. Weight 15 pounds, folds into small roll. Full length bath, for better than tin tubs. Guaranteed 10 years. \$10 a day easily made. Write for free tub offer. Robinson Cabinet Mfg. Co., 1420 Lakeside Bldg., Toledo, Ohio

COMPLAINTS AND COMPLIMENTS

MR. EDWARD ZINDLER of Detroit, Mich., suggests it would be of interest if LESLIE's should run a series of "our trouble" articles. "If the Government is by and for the people," says Mr. Zindler, "why should there be a distinction between gun and ammunition makers, who are surely making enormous profits, and the calendar trade, who, like myself, have orders, but see nothing but losses, while the orders we continue to take are more or less of a gamble as to whether we get them from Germany or not. . . . I feel I have the right to deal with the civilian population of Germany—England notwithstanding—and if gunmakers are allowed to make profits, I should too."

A Railroad Man of Rockingham, N. C., commends the fairness of our stand for the railroads and severely criticises the Interstate Commerce Commission. "When you are sick and need a doctor," writes he, "you go to the best. You would not call in a shoemaker. What do any of the present members of the Interstate Commerce Commission know about financing a railroad or operating it? They have suggested economy, but look at their own expenses for the last year. The waste there is enough to convince anyone that they could not intelligently prescribe economical regulations for a railroad, requiring as it does the highest efficiency and executive ability."

Mr. E. N. Morrow of Mulberry, Fla., makes short work of us by saying, "After reading your editorials a fair-minded man would at once come to the conclusion that you had escaped from the same place that Harry Thaw did." Mr. J. W. Coady of Wagoner, Okla., who has been a constant reader of LESLIE's for more than 10 years, saves the day for us, however. "In my opinion," writes Mr. Coady, "LESLIE's ranks as one of the leading papers in our country, for I firmly believe it takes everything into consideration from a non-partisan standpoint. And further it has no bosses standing in the dark telling which side or part of the news or story to tell, which is the condition in fifty per cent. of all cases."

Mr. Shearon Bonner of Dallas, Tex., objects seriously to our editorial slogan—"Let the Thinking People Rule"—seeming to think that we mean that the government was "designed and perpetuated for a very small class of people—the people who think." "You must realize also," writes Mr. Bonner, "that a thinker may have had thoughts as well as good thoughts. No! This government is intended for all the people and not for those only whom you designate as the 'thinking people.'" That our correspondent believes nevertheless it is a safe thing to have thinking people at the helm is shown by his very next paragraph where he says, "The people of the United States are now being 'ruled,' however, by a man who does think and who thinks right, by a man who has spent his entire career in thinking." So still we say, "Let the Thinking People Rule."

A Texas subscriber appreciates the effort which LESLIE's has made to be neutral. "You have more nearly complied," says he "with the President's proclamation of neutrality than many of the other national papers and have done more to stimulate its observance. If readers condemn you it is because they do not believe in a square deal."

Mr. Merle Sidener, Chairman National Vigilance Committee, Associated Advertising Clubs, Indianapolis, commends most heartily a LESLIE's editorial on "Fraudulent Advertising." "It is an encouraging sign of the times," says Mr. Sidener, "to find so many publications taking a definite stand on the side of honest advertising. There are more square-deal publishers than ever before—men who are willing to make a definite sacrifice, if necessary, to crush out crooked and misleading advertising."

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER (50c the case of 6 glass stoppered bottles—Advt.)

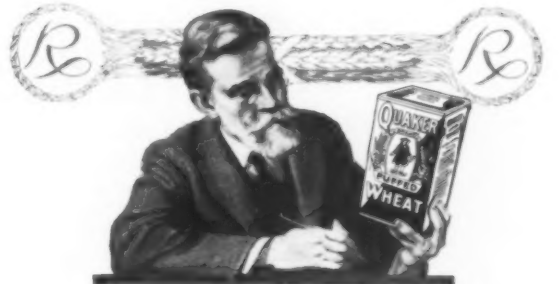
In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

How Shall I Serve Wheat?



Ask Children

They will say, "Give us Puffed Wheat." They revel in these whole wheat bubbles, with a taste like toasted nuts. You know that if you've served it. You know how the dishes come back for more. Puffed Wheat is to them a confection.



Ask the Doctor

He'll advise whole wheat, you know. The phosphates and minerals—vital elements—lie in the outer coats. And he'll advise Puffed Wheat. In this form only is every food cell exploded. Every atom is fitted for easy digestion.



Ask Yourself

Here are whole wheat tit-bits cooked as never before. The kernels are puffed to eight times normal size. They are airy, fragile, crisp and nut-like. You know of no wheat dainty so good with cream, or in bowls of milk, or dry. Why should your folks miss it? So it is with Puffed Rice or with Corn Puffs. All are grain bubbles with delightful flavor. And all are scientific foods.

Puffed Wheat	Except in Far West	12c
Puffed Rice		15c
Corn Puffs—Bubbles of Corn Hearts—		15c

These are Prof. Anderson's ideal foods. Each is cooked and toasted by an hour of fearful heat. Each is shot from guns. In each kernel there occur a hundred million steam explosions—one for every granule. And in each a great grain is better fitted for food than by any other process known. By every criterion these foods stand supreme as products of wheat, rice or corn. For variety's sake serve them all.

The Quaker Oats Company
Sole Makers

(1123)

\$995**Open Express
Body Included**

Republic Internal Gear Drive Means More Power—Greater Economy—at Low Prices

Specifications of the 34-Ton Truck Shown Above

Motor. Continental—long stroke—3½ x 5. Bosch high-tension magneto. Stromberg carburetor.

Clutch and Transmission. Ten-faced dry disk clutch. Selective sliding gear—three forward, one reverse. Left drive, center control.

Axles. Front—drop-forged I-beam. Rear—internal gear. Nickel-steel gears. Ratio 5½ to 1.

Spring. Front—36 inches long, 2½ inches wide, 7 leaves. Rear—52 inches long, 2½ inches wide, 11 leaves.

Tires. Firestone—35x3 front, 35x3½ rear; or pneumatic tire equipment 35x4 front, 35x5 rear, plain tread Goodrich.

Wheelbase. 124 inches.

Equipment. Oil lamps side and rear, horn, tool kit, tool box, flareboard express body 9 feet by 44 inches.

One-Ton Chassis \$1275

Continental motor 3½ x 5. Bosch high-tension magneto. Stromberg carburetor. Fourteen-face disk clutch. Three speeds forward, one reverse. Internal gear drive. Firestone tires. 144-inch wheelbase. Frame dimensions back of driver's seat 34x18 inches.

Two-Ton Chassis \$1575

Buda long stroke motor 4½ x 5½. Bosch high-tension magneto. Stromberg carburetor. Fourteen-face disk clutch. Three speeds forward, one reverse. Internal gear drive. Firestone tires. 144-inch wheelbase. Frame dimensions back of driver's seat 34 x 18 inches.

REPUBLIC Motor Trucks are made in three-quarter-ton, one-ton, two-ton and three-ton sizes. There is a Republic for every business—every purpose. Republic Internal Gear Drive Trucks have proved their superiority in every trucking center—daily dependability—great overcapacity—a notable reduction in maintenance costs, particularly in tire saving.

Republic

Motor Trucks

are made in the largest and best equipped factory in the world devoted exclusively to motor trucks.

Consider the specifications with Republic prices. These explain why Republic Truck sales have actually increased 800 per cent during the past year. Republic Truck service is complete. Put your problem up to us. Write us for folder fully illustrating and describing the model number you are interested in. We furnish every kind of body.

Dealers We need capable representatives. If interested write or wire.

Republic Motor Truck Co., Dept. K Alma, Mich.



Republic Three-Ton Chassis \$2350

Buda motor 4½ x 5½. Bosch high-tension magneto. Stromberg carburetor. Sixteen-face disk clutch. All gears specially heat treated for heavy duty. Ball-bearing transmission—four speeds forward, one reverse. Drive through two-piece tubular shaft with three universal joints. Internal gear drive. Over-sized brakes. Firestone tires, rear 37x5 dual, front 37x5 single. Wheelbase 165 inches, 185-inch wheelbase \$50 extra.

LESLIE'S EXPORT PROMOTION BUREAU

EDITED BY W. E. AUGHINBAUGH

EDITOR'S NOTE:—This department is maintained for the benefit of American exporters. Its editor has had 20 years' experience in placing American-made goods in foreign markets, and will answer promptly and without charge inquiries about trade conditions, selling methods and other matters pertaining to foreign markets. Address inquiries to Export Department, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City



ONE SOURCE OF SOUTH AMERICA'S WEALTH

A flock of 5,000 sheep on the eastern slope of the Andes, 13,000 feet above sea level. Some of the finest wool in the world comes from this region.

I HAVE received so many inquiries of similar nature from readers desirous of locating in foreign countries that it seems necessary to give some general information about the opportunities abroad for professional men and retail dealers. Specific inquiries are always answered promptly by mail. In the following lines the conditions are as set forth:

LAWYERS

There are no opportunities for American or English attorneys in Latin-American countries, for the reason that they are educated according to the English common law, while the lawyers of Latin-America are instructed in accordance with the Code Napoleon, which is fundamentally different. In all of Latin-America I know of but one American attorney. He is at Buenos Aires, and confines his practice to patent and trade-mark litigation.

ENGINEERS

Practically all big developments in the engineering line throughout the world are planned and carried out under the auspices of American or European engineers. There are some few Latin-American natives who are called engineers, but they work in minor capacities. Americans have done most of the engineering work of Mexico, the West Indies, Central America, Ecuador and Peru. The other lands of Latin-America have had their engineering problems solved by European engineers. It would be a mistake for engineers to go to any of these countries expecting to find employment, for engineers for enterprises in all foreign lands are generally selected in the country financing the venture.

CHEMISTS

All of the large sugar estates, the big mines and the nitrate plants employ chemists. Sugar producers of Porto Rico, Santo Domingo, Cuba and Hawaii prefer American chemists, to whom they pay large salaries. In other countries French, English, German or Belgian chemists are employed, the nationality of the chemist depending upon the nationality of the leading stockholders of the company. All the large mining and sugar companies have offices in New York to which applicants for positions should write instead of going to the property and there applying for work.

DRUGGISTS

American druggists are to be found in

Mexico, Central America, Panama, the West Indies and the Philippines. There is no reason why they should not be better represented in all the countries of the world, especially in Latin-America. There are also excellent opportunities for American druggists in many places of the Far East and Africa. The leading stores in those lands are owned by English, Germans or French. An American drug store in Jerusalem would pay, as the great majority of the tourists are Americans and there is not a real drug store in the place.

Latin-Americans are great believers in medicines and due to the scarcity of physicians are obliged to "doctor" themselves. Pharmacy is consequently profitable. With the exception of modern Europe, Canada and the United States, pharmacy is practiced in other lands of the world much as it was in the United States 75 or 100 years ago, and this is particularly true of the republics to the south of us. The individual druggist makes his own pills, extracts, tinctures, infusions and pulverizes his own crude drugs. Soda water fountains are few. The usual rubber goods, toilet articles, soaps, perfumes, instruments and sundries are carried. Each druggist makes a line of his own specialties which he pushes. In addition to the standard drugs and medicines he also carries remedies and medicaments known only in his immediate vicinity. They are mostly of Indian origin, compounded from roots, herbs, or other ingredients, produced only in the country where he lives. These find a ready sale among all classes. Superstitious ideas are prevalent and these are frequently taken advantage of by the unscrupulous. One pharmacist made a fortune selling Indians, half-castes and whites for that matter, too, of "pink love powders" and "white love powders." The "white love powder" was pulverized sugar, while the "pink love powder" was made of the same material colored. Indians would walk hundreds of miles to buy this precious powder.

All the retail stores in the countries referred to carry enormous stocks due to the fact that they are far from the source of supply and cannot buy one-twelfth of a dozen each week of any article, as do our local druggists. I know of many retail stores carrying stocks as large as our wholesalers in the United States. Pharmacy offers an excellent field for cultivation. Once a reputation is established for honesty and quality of goods success is assured.



You know these trade-marks through National Periodical Advertising

We hear much about trade-mark protection without realizing that it is a double protection.

If a manufacturer puts out a worthy article the trade-mark protects him against the competition of articles not so worthy.

If a manufacturer puts out an unworthy article the trade-mark protects the public against the second or continued purchase of the article which has been found unworthy.

It is this second protective character of the trade-mark which reacts so effectively on the quality of the goods which bear the trade-mark. No man can afford to brand his product if the mark will only show people what to avoid.

National advertising, in conjunction with trade-marks, can promote the sale only of good articles. For national advertising can only move people to try the goods advertised. If the trial is satisfactory the trade-mark shows people what to buy next time. If the trial is not satisfactory the trade-mark shows them what to avoid and the money spent for advertising has been wasted.

Trade-marks and national advertising are the two most valuable public servants in business today. Their whole tendency is to raise qualities and standardize them, while lowering prices and stabilizing them.

Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

MEMBER OF THE QUOIN CLUB
THE NATIONAL PERIODICAL ASSOCIATION

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

Foot and Leg Now Straight

—(His mother)

Marlen Ohman had Infantile Paralysis. The result was a badly deformed foot and leg. Compare the two photographs and read his mother's letter.

"All our friends think it simply wonderful that Marlen's foot and leg are perfectly straight, and that he has such good use of it. How thankful I am that I learned of the McLain Sanitarium and its wonderful results before it was too late. I wish every mother who has a crippled child could know of your Sanitarium and its great work—and be persuaded to take her child there."

MRS. CHARLES OHMAN,
Box 216, Deming, New Mexico.

Infantile Paralysis often affects limbs, spine and body. Don't delay treatment.

For Crippled Children

The McLain Sanitarium is a thoroughly equipped private institution devoted exclusively to the treatment of Club Feet, Infantile Paralysis, Spinal Diseases and Deformities, Hip Disease, Diseases of the Joints, Bow Legs, Knock Knees, Wry Neck, especially as found in children and young adults. Our book, "Deformities and Paralysis," also "Book of References" free.

The McLain Orthopedic Sanitarium
905 Aubert Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.



CREDIT TO ALL DIAMONDS and WATCHES

\$39.50 SPECIAL! Genuine Diamond Ring, Wonderful Value, 14K Gold, Credit Terms, \$5 down, \$4.50 a month. Lowest prices, greatest time-payment offer in U. S. on all famous Alfred Ware Guaranteed Diamond Rings, All Styles. Brilliant, perfect-cut diamonds. Money back 30 days if wanted. Sensational 17 Jewel ELGIN, \$12.50. Regular \$16 value. Guaranteed Eight Movement—25-year Case. Engraving FREE. World's greatest watch bargain. FREE Catalog—96 pages—showing jewelry, silverware, bargain on FREE TRIAL. Address: Alfred Ware Co., Dept. 502, St. Louis, Mo.



Paint Without Oil

Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down the Cost of Paint Seventy-Five Per Cent.

A Free Trial Package is Mailed to Everyone Who Writes.

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N. Y., has discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He calls it Powderpaint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire proof and as durable as oil paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint and costs about one-fourth as much.

Write to Mr. A. L. Rice, Manufr., 159 North St., Adams, N. Y., and he will send you a free trial package, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write to-day.

STRAIGHTEN YOUR TOES BANISH THAT BUNION

By Using ACHFELDT'S Perfection TOE-SPRING. Worn at night, with auxiliary appliance for day use. A PERSONAL DEMONSTRATION of this Simple Surgical Splint will convince the most skeptical. Any other foot troubles? Full particulars in plain sealed envelope to "Out of Town" customers. Sent on approval. Money refunded if not as represented.

M. ACHFELDT, Foot Specialist
Marbridge Building, Dept. O.A., 1328 Broadway (at 34th St.), New York

PATENT YOUR IDEAS \$9,000 offered for certain inventions. Book "How to Obtain a Patent" and "What to Invent" sent free. Send rough sketch for free report as to patentability. Manufacturers constantly writing us for patents we have obtained. Patents advertised for sale at our expense.
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Est. 20 Years, 1010 F. St., Washington, D.C.

Print Your Own Cards, circulars, book, paper, Presses, Larger, Rotary, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1200, 1500, 2000, 2500, 3000, 4000, 5000, 6000, 7000, 8000, 9000, 10000, 12000, 15000, 20000, 25000, 30000, 40000, 50000, 60000, 70000, 80000, 90000, 100000, 120000, 150000, 200000, 250000, 300000, 400000, 500000, 600000, 700000, 800000, 900000, 1000000, 1200000, 1500000, 2000000, 2500000, 3000000, 4000000, 5000000, 6000000, 7000000, 8000000, 9000000, 10000000, 12000000, 15000000, 20000000, 25000000, 30000000, 40000000, 50000000, 60000000, 70000000, 80000000, 90000000, 100000000, 120000000, 150000000, 200000000, 250000000, 300000000, 400000000, 500000000, 600000000, 700000000, 800000000, 900000000, 1000000000, 1200000000, 1500000000, 2000000000, 2500000000, 3000000000, 4000000000, 5000000000, 6000000000, 7000000000, 8000000000, 9000000000, 10000000000, 12000000000, 15000000000, 20000000000, 25000000000, 30000000000, 40000000000, 50000000000, 60000000000, 70000000000, 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MARY PAGE, young, beautiful, on the eve of her greatest success—is accused of murder.

Dave Pollock, drunkard, man-about-town, pursuer of Mary Page—is dead. Mary's revolver lies beside him. Did Mary Page kill Dave Pollock?

The police say she did it. The evidence says she did it. The jury is convinced! But—did she do it? What do you think?

Mary herself does not know. She remembers nothing but the vision—the haunting vision of the giant hand on the white shoulder! She cannot tell. Can you? Can you solve

The Strange Case of MARY PAGE

By Frederick Lewis
author of
What Happened to Mary?

Mary Page, you see, is the heroine of a wonderful serial story. The Ladies' World will publish this story. The Essanay Company will produce it on the screen. You read it in the magazine—then you see it in the pictures. The story is beginning now—in the January number—and in that number you learn all about the mystery. Remember, full particulars in the January Ladies' World.

Now, The Strange Case of Mary Page is no ordinary motion picture serial—it is a whole world of things that no previous serial has ever been. As a mystery story it has no equal. As a picture play, it has everything—the best acting, the best producing, the best photography—all that goes with the name

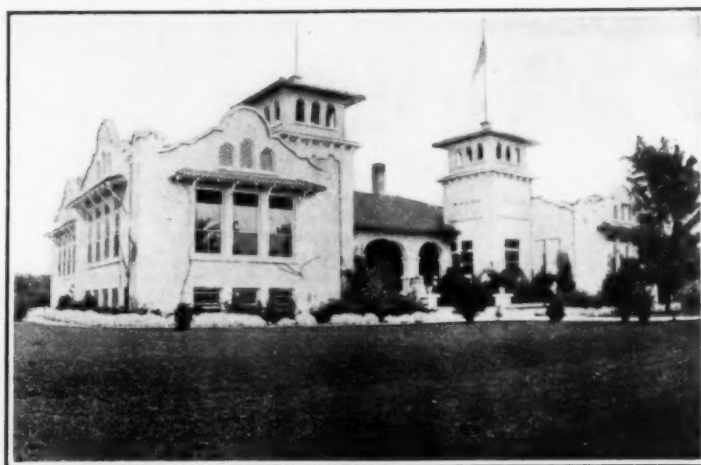
Essanay

GEORGE W. SPOOR, President

Mary Page begins her adventures in January Ladies' World, the McClure magazine for women. This is only one of many big features in January Ladies' World. The demand for this number will be tremendous. The price is only ten cents. Get your copy today. Remember—the January Number of

THE LADIES' WORLD

Ask Your Newsdealer for the Magazine!
Ask Your Favorite Theatre for the Picture!



THIS SCHOOLHOUSE WON TWO PRIZES FOR BEAUTY

Handsome building and grounds of the rural school in the East Whittier district of Los Angeles County, Calif., to which were awarded two prizes of \$400 each in the "beautification contest" which took place in that county. The building, which is one of the finest specimens of California architecture, is well-planned and convenient, admits abundant light and air and is adequately equipped for the purposes of such an institution. The grounds are artistically laid out and are adorned with trees, shrubs and flowers. Children who attend this school are fortunate in their surroundings. The latter have a refining influence which goes far towards moulding for the better the young pupils' character. This edifice illustrates the great change which has occurred of late years in the rural district idea of a suitable school building. "The Old Red Schoolhouse" (often not painted at all) celebrated in song and story has lost its vogue and now a better class of school structures is demanded in farming communities. This is a phase of the movement, gaining new impetus yearly, to uplift the farming class and to make country life more attractive. The days spent in a dilapidated old schoolhouse have turned many an aspiring boy and girl against rural life. The example of East Whittier deserves to be widely followed.

LAUGHING AROUND THE WORLD

(Continued from page 48)

has to do is to look over and see what the property man is getting ready.

When the property man gets a bit tired he goes up-stage and makes his assistant brew him some tea. The night I was there the hero was walking up and down the garden when he stopped and cast an anxious glance at the property man, but the property man was lighting his water pipe, after a cup of tea, and didn't see him. Again the leading man took a turn of the garden and again he came to the end of his path and again he cast a hard-boiled glance at the property man. The property man leisurely came down-stage and dropped a letter. The waiting actor picked it up with delayed astonishment, while the property man went contentedly back to his pipe.

INVISIBLE PROPERTY MAN

The property man dresses in black, by which the audience understands that he is invisible. He can saunter around as much as he pleases and even get in front of the leading man without the audience paying any attention to him for everybody understands that he is not in the play. At one time in our own plays this same thing was true about the property man; in Shakespeare's day the man who handled the swords, kept the grave-digger's tools ready and hung up the sign "This is a Forest," was dressed in black, and regarded by the audience as being invisible.

After the property man the next most important member of the troupe is the stage barber. He puts on the actors' make-up, for no Chinese actor can dress himself. He smears their faces with black, does their hair and puts in the wrinkles. He is especially fond of wrinkles; he thinks that the more lines an actor has on his face the better, so when he gets through an actor looks as though he had just pulled through a long illness and had eaten a pickle against the doctor's orders.

The barber works long and hard over the comedian, putting on so many coats of paint and putty that the poor comedian can hardly wriggle his face. All he can do is to get in the way and let somebody bump

into him; this is considered funny, but when he starts to drink a cup of tea and burns his fingers the audience has to be fanned.

First in importance is the property man, then the barber, then the comedian, and next comes the leading man. He can always be told because he changes his clothes oftener than any other person in the cast. He comes out, says a few lines while the stalwart blacksmith off-stage doubles his efforts on the anvil, then he retires and changes his clothes. Back he comes again; but the blacksmith is watching for him and just as he goes to speak the iron-worker puts his whole soul into a mighty blast and keeps it up until time for the actor to go back and get into the next suit of clothes that the barber has laid out.

MISSED THE OWL CAR

Hour after hour the play continued without an intermission. Five minutes of eleven came and unconsciously I began to expect those living in New Jersey to get up and sweep out, but no one made a move. By twenty minutes after eleven I knew that not a soul would make the last train, and then I began to remember that I was in China—not in America. Midnight came and the actors seemed to be just getting into the spirit of the play. When I remembered that the play had been running for two days, I felt sure that the next five minutes would see the last costume, but the show still continued, the forge-worker off-stage seeming to be just as fresh as when he had delivered the first blow.

I clung desperately on, determined to be in at the finish when the last hot, feverish kiss was pressed on the upturned lips—but it didn't end that way. It ended by a squad of reinforcements reaching the iron-worker until I covered my ears and shrank back into the teapot behind me, while the leading man came rushing out with a cheese cutter and killed twelve men in breathless succession, the maimed and wounded thoughtfully crawling to the wings to die, thus giving the leading man the center of the stage until the envious property man came up and spitefully yanked the curtains to.

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THE SILENT DEATH

(Continued from page 40)

of bomb is used by the British and, in addition, both British and French employ tanks somewhat akin to those used at soda fountains containing gas compressed under very high pressure. These are turned towards the enemy's trenches and, with a favorable wind, the gas is carried a great distance.

Doubtless many who have read in the official reports that "weeping shells" had been freely used preceding an attack, have wondered just what they were. Well, the weeping shell is one of the latest samples of "frightfulness."

It is a lightly cased shell, fired under a reduced charge and containing a strong solution of a liquid similar to ammonia or vitriol. Its effect is just the same as would be caused if liquid ammonia of full strength were dashed into a person's eyes. The shell is generally timed to break about ten feet above and slightly in advance of the enemy's trench or attacking force. As the liquid sprays downwards it burns any portion of the body it touches and if received in the eyes causes total blindness with most agonizing pain; if in the lungs it sears them out and quickly causes death, and if on other portions of the body eats its way to the bone.

EYES TORN OUT IN AGONY

To me nothing can ever equal the horror of seeing a score of men who had received the full force of one of these "weeping shells" in their faces. Some were running around aimlessly in circles tearing with frenzied fingers at their eyes as the liquid burnt through to their brains; others were biting their own hands and arms in an effort to set up a counteracting agony; all were shrieking with pain, with the exception of one man who stood upright swaying as a tree does in a gentle wind, while water and blood streamed from his sightless eyes, until at length he fell forward on his face—dead!

As the chaplain of one of the regiments almost entirely annihilated at Ypres last May said, with tears rolling down his cheeks as he was forced to watch his "boys" dying by scores on the Ypres-Poperinghe road from the effects of gas: "War! Glorious war! Not one of these men even saw an enemy; they had no chance to fight man to man, but were killed like poisoned rats in a trap. I am a Christian and try to live up to my creed, but I cannot help but believe that there must be a special hell awaiting the man responsible for the use of this terrible weapon."

THE GREAT NEWS

HAVING visited, under authority of President Wilson, the principal European countries the year preceding the war, to study the relation of "big business" to the state, Mr. Charles Ferguson has set down his observations in "The Great News" (Mitchell Kennerly, New York; \$1.25 net.) He concludes that the business system of the United States must make a quick choice between regeneration from within and militaristic discipline from without. The war in Europe he declares to be at the bottom, not a conflict of races or of political ambitions, but the explosion of a bad business system. Praising the German system as a model for the world, he finds it to be "scientific and socially efficient only as far as it is self-governing." The United States is pictured at the parting of the ways. It must either Prussianize itself, or rectify its business system and "develop the unconquerable power of a real democracy."

NO FALSE PRIDE

Willis—Bump is a good scout; absolutely no false pride about him.

Gillis—That's right. On a windy day he always chases his hat before chasing his toupee.—*Judge*.



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When a new subscriber is handed his telephone, there is given over to his use a share in the pole lines, underground conduits and cables, switchboards, exchange buildings, and in every other part of the complex mechanism of the telephone plant.

It is obvious that this equipment could not be installed for each new connection. It would mean constantly rebuilding the plant, with enormous expense and delay. Therefore, practically everything but the telephone instrument must be in place at the time service is demanded.

Consider what this involves. The telephone company must forecast the needs of the public. It must calculate increases in population in city and country. It must figure

the growth of business districts. It must estimate the number of possible telephone users and their approximate location everywhere.

The plant must be so designed that it may be added to in order to meet the estimated requirements of five, ten and even twenty years. And these additions must be ready in advance of the demand for them—as far in advance as it is economical to make them.

Thus, by constantly planning for the future and making expenditures for far-ahead requirements when they can be most advantageously made, the Bell System conserves the economic interest of the whole country while furnishing a telephone service which in its perfection is the model for all the world.



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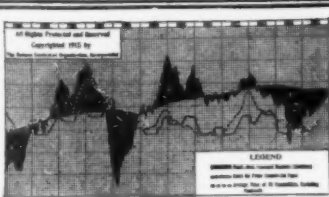
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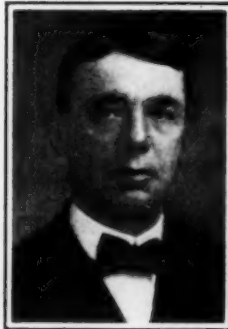
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JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS



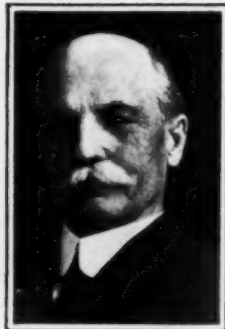
HOMER D. WILLIAMS

Of Pittsburgh, Pa., who was recently elected president of the Carnegie Steel Company to succeed A. C. Dinkey, chosen as president of the Midvale Steel Company.



E. M. WILLIS

Of Boston, formerly secretary to President Elliott of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, who has been appointed assistant to the president.



LA MONT M. BOWERS

Of Binghamton, N. Y., who lately retired from the management of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company after years of faithful service to enjoy well-deserved leisure.

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THE New Year starts off well. While the activity in the stock market, excepting in certain lines, has slackened up a bit, the fundamentals are good. The depressing factor is, and will continue to be for some time to come, the liquidation of securities by foreign holders. Much of this is compulsory, and there is reason to suspect that the compulsion will continue and become more severe. But for this the stock market would show greater strength and for these reasons:

First, the war on big business is being discouraged, even at Washington. While the Attorney General from Texas still thinks it popular to bust the trusts, the Federal Trade Board, constituted by President Wilson, is extending a helpful hand to big business and pointing out that the great majority of the profitable concerns are small; that less than 500 business enterprises in the country do a yearly business of \$5,000,000 or more and not one out of fifty an annual business in excess of \$1,000,000. Vice-Chairman Hurley, of the Federal Trade Board, himself a business man of experience, points out that the little business really does the big business of the United States. On every side the tendency is now toward helpful, rather than destructive, legislation.

The second factor is the better feeling toward the railroads which is not confined to either political party. That far-seeing, conservative Democratic leader, Senator Underwood of Alabama, months ago announced his purpose to investigate the needs of the railroads in a practical way. The President's message points in the same direction, but not as strongly as we might wish.

Third, in the South, the West and on the Pacific Coast, the demagogues are being discounted. Governor Ferguson of Texas, while in New York recently, made an eloquent plea to the business men and capitalists to go to Texas and put their money in that wonderful State of undeveloped resources, a State that needs railroads more than any other in the Union, and that would attract much capital if it showed less antagonism to capitalists. President Fleischaker of the Anglo and London-Paris Bank of San Francisco recently advised the California public that the salvation of their manufacturing interests is dependent upon the preservation of California's oil industry.

Until the discovery of oil in California the excessive cost of coal fuel and its transportation put a handicap on the manufacturer. Now with domestic oil available the Californian factory and its manufactured product have been put on the map. New communities have arisen with high wages for many thousands of men and women, increased public revenue and a decreased public debt.

The fourth factor is the general tendency on all sides of those who have saved money, in large or small amounts, to invest it in standard securities giving a better yield than the savings banks. Never before were there so many shareholders and bondholders in corporations listed on the stock exchange and in many unlisted ones. Never before were so many small investors seeking the higher incomes that they find in securities of the first class, such as railroads, farm mortgages, real estate bonds and those of industrial and public utility corporations. It is a wholesome thing when men contribute some of their surplus savings to the success of large enterprises, for this is a contribution to the general prosperity of the country. It comes back to every worker in shop, farm or factory.

The fifth and a very important factor is the wave of prosperity spreading all over the land under the stimulus of our amazing exports and the influx of money from abroad to pay for them. Good wages and plenty of work due to the war orders have established a new feeling of confidence in business circles and even the railroads are reporting the best earnings in many years.

These are some of the things that make the outlook for 1916 far better than that of 1915, and if assurances of good crops later on and of constructive policies in the platforms of the two great political parties are given, I look for the best year for the investor that we have had since the panic of 1907.

No well-sustained rise in Wall Street ever closes without a sentimental and sympathetic rise in every stock on the list, and just as soon as the present doubts, especially regarding the crops and the political situation, are removed, an opportunity for profitable speculation will be found in some of the cheapest of the low-priced securities not in the hands of receivers or facing receiverships. Until these doubts are removed speculation should be confined to dividend-paying securities of the better class, which will be least affected by the happening of the unexpected.

C. Phila., Pa.: Maxim Munitions Company is said to be well supplied with war orders. It is too early to forecast its future.

O. Memphis, Tenn.: Atchison and Southern Pacific are both excellent business men's investments. Each pays 6 per cent. and has done so for years. There may be greater speculative possibilities in Southern Pacific.

A. Lewistown, Mont.: Wabash A. Prfd. cannot be ranked as an investment. It is a fair speculation. (Continued on page 57)

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Investment Department
American Trust Company
Saint Louis, Missouri



JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

(Continued from page 56)

tion. To get the stock you simply send an order for it to some broker with draft in full, or with ample marginal payment.

P., Macdonaldton, Pa.: Only dividend payers with a record of years can be called "good investments." Canada Copper is a speculation.

S., New York: Quicksilver Mining is an old stock resurrected into activity owing to the advance in price of quicksilver. It is highly speculative.

F., Nashville, Tenn.: Saxon Motor Car Company stock is well regarded, as the company is among the strong corporations in its line.

P., New York City: The Coin Machine Manufacturing Company's stock is not quoted on the exchanges. It is purely speculative.

H. A. F., New York: I would not buy anything on a margin. The safest plan is to buy outright. Anglo-American, costing a little more per share, is a better purchase than Pierce Oil, as it pays dividends.

V., Dawson, N. M.: Houston Oil has a future, but it is at present a speculation and not a "safe investment." The preferred is more attractive and pays dividends. Some of the S. O. dividend payers would be a better purchase.

B. B., Quebec: American Hide & Leather did a fair amount of business in 1915. Dividends on the preferred stock are in arrears 110 per cent. It is reported that the company is earning 20 per cent. on the preferred and that there is prospect of a dividend this year.

A., New Orleans: Va.-Car. Chemical preferred is a reasonably safe industrial investment. The company did a good business in 1915 in spite of drawbacks due to the war. Its supply of potash was decreased by the war as Germany was the main source of such supply.

F., Moravia, N. Y.: American Chicle Company lately declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent. on common, putting the latter on a 6 per cent. basis. The reduction was due to decline in earnings. The preferred has paid dividends of 6 per cent. regularly and looks safe.

R., Canton, Ohio: You can buy Corn Products stock of any broker, for cash in full payment or on a margin, or you might buy on the partial payment plan of brokers who make a specialty of that method. C. P. Common is selling at about \$20 and preferred at about \$25.

D., Friedens, Pa.: It is impossible for any financial editor to keep up with the hosts of new and untried companies springing up all the time. Little information can be had about the Triangle Oil Company. There are many schemes of that sort. They are not looked upon with favor by conservative financial men.

E., New York: There is great competition in tobacco lines and though good judges think American Tobacco dividends are safe one cannot be altogether certain. If you sell now, you may be able to buy at a lower figure. Selling is attributed to holders who feared a decrease in the dividend and also to some foreign liquidation.

W., Williamsburg, Ohio: You can buy United States or other bonds through any broker of good standing, or through your local bank. U. S. Bonds yield a smaller return than good railroad, or industrial bonds, or the Anglo-French bonds. United States bonds sell at high prices because the banks use them as a basis for circulation.

T., Amsterdam, N. Y.: Cambria Steel has been paying 5 per cent. on par (\$50). Its advance was due to the prosperity which it shares with other steel concerns and to hopes of higher dividends. Reports of a proposed merger have not been verified. The company is in good financial condition and the stock is a fair speculation.

B., Savannah, Ga.: 1. A mining stock on which there is a 200 per cent. profit is usually a good thing to sell. Roseate predictions regarding mines do not always materialize. 2. Marine Common is already practically listed on the New York Stock Exchange. This gives it a better standing. Its future price must depend on the continuance of the extraordinary demand for shipping.

D. A. W., Cheyney, Pa.: 1. International & Great Northern R. R. is in receiver's hands and reports a deficit for 1914. Reorganization is likely. Leave its securities alone until that takes place. 2. Pierce Oil Convertible 6's are speculative and will be until dividends are earned on the stock. They are debentures, not mortgages, but a sinking fund for their redemption has been created.

G., Pittsburg, Pa.: Washington Oil is one of the Standard Oil group. It paid 30 per cent. last year on par (\$10) and is now selling at \$50 to \$55, or more than 5 times par. On market price it yields about 6 per cent. The stock is a business man's investment, but for a woman with so little money \$100 bonds would be preferable. You could buy these on the partial payment plan, which I advise you to look into.

L., St. Louis: 1. American Tobacco was sold lately by holders who feared it could not continue its 20 per cent. dividend. The preferred paying 6 per cent. is far better for investment and has risen several points since I advised its purchase. 2. Kennecott is one of the best mining propositions, but pays no dividends. The stock has had a big advance. 3. If U. S. Steel earnings continue large and dividends are resumed on common, the stock should advance, unless foreign liquidation holds it down.

C. W. H., Los Angeles: Among municipals of the denomination of \$500, and said to be eligible to secure savings bank deposits, are Hopkinsville, Kentucky, School 58, sold to yield 4.40 per cent.; Mills County, Iowa, Jail 58, yielding 4.50 per cent.; Tridelpia School District, West Virginia, 5's, yielding 4.70 per cent.; Bath, West Virginia, Pay-

(Continued on page 58)



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In any case, a little careful investigation, supported by the advice and assistance of a successful investment house, will enable you to invest any idle funds to unusual advantage right now.

You can get this advice and assistance for the asking. Simply write to any of the financial houses whose invitation appears in these columns. By return mail you will receive a courteous and accurate response to your request for information.

Your account will be welcomed, regardless of whether it is \$100 or many thousands you have to invest at the present time or in the near future.

Robert F. Fernald
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Leslie's
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Be proprietor of big-paying Amusement Business, operating Ten Pinnet, "world's greatest bowling game." Also enjoy local salesman's commission. New, fascinating! Entirely automatic—no upkeep expense or pin-boys—just someone to take in money. Everybody plays—men, women, children. Valuable premiums—we furnish coupons. Alleys 28 to 50 feet long. Installed in any room in half-day. Write today for catalog and agent's prices. See what you can make on small investment.

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**SELLING
LATIN
AMERICA**

JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

(Continued from page 57)

ing 6's, yielding 5.25 per cent., and Pilot Township, North Carolina, Highway Improvement 5s, yielding 5 per cent.

New York, January 6, 1916.

JASPER.

FREE BOOKLETS FOR INVESTORS

Readers who are interested in investments, and who desire to secure booklets, circulars of information, daily and weekly market letters and information in reference to particular investments in stock, bonds or mortgages, will find many helpful suggestions in the announcements by our advertisers, offering to send, without charge, information compiled with care and often at much expense. A digest of some special circulars of timely interest, offered without charge or obligation to readers of LESLIE'S follows:

Perkins & Co., Lawrence, Kansas, will send their "Loan List No. 716," of 6 per cent. farm mortgages, on application, and also accept deposits of \$25.

The Motion Pictures Securities Co., 27 William St., New York City, will send their free prospectus No. 108, with facts about motion picture securities on request.

"The Investor's Guide," of 270 pages, revised to January 1st, with prices of securities of all grades, can be had free by writing to L. R. Latrobe & Co., 111 Broadway, New York.

Write to the Pioneer Trust & Savings Bank, 14 Pioneer St., Basin, Wyo., for a free booklet entitled "In the Rich Big Horn Basin," showing how to get 6 per cent on savings deposits.

Those who are interested in 6 per cent. farm mortgages of high grade, in large or small amounts, are specially invited to write for details to George M. Forman & Co., 11 So. La Salle St., Chicago.

Small savers are invited to send for the free booklet of the Industrial Building & Loan Association, 336 15th St., Denver, Colo., to secure details of a plan of saving \$1,000 by setting aside \$5 monthly.

Seven per cent. first mortgages from \$300 to \$10,000 are offered by Aurelius-Swanson Co., 28 State National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla., where the legal rate is high. Write them for their booklet of information.

Those who seek to secure a regular income that will increase year by year will find many suggestions of value in free "Booklet B," published by Degener & Burke, members of New York Stock Exchange, 20 Broad St., New York. Write them for a copy.

Detailed information regarding 6 per cent. guaranteed certificates, in denominations of \$100 and upward, can be had by writing to the Salt Lake Security & Trust Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, one of the largest trust companies in that State. Savings bank depositors will be particularly interested. Some investors prefer long-term bonds and others bonds that run for five years. Beyer & Co. have prepared a special list of 6 per cent bonds in denominations of \$100 and upward, running five, ten, or fifteen years or more. Write Beyer & Co., 55 Wall St., New York, for their "Bond List, 74."

Six per cent. mortgage bonds of a bank are seldom offered at as low a price as 92 and in denominations as small as \$100. These bonds are recommended by Keane, Zayas & Potts, members New York Stock Exchange, 15 Broad St., New York. Write the above firm for their "Circular No. 10."

"How to Be Successful" is one of the subjects discussed in the interesting book entitled "Finance, Business and a Business Life," edited by B. C. Forbes, business editor of the New York American, and sold at \$1 at bookstores or by the Financial Bureau, New York American, 25 Broad St., New York.

The partial payment plan of buying one or more shares of investment securities by a small first payment and \$5 or more monthly thereafter is fully explained in free "Booklet A 2," published by Sheldon, Morgan & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 43 Broadway, New York. Write the above firm for a copy.

No one ever succeeds as an investor or speculator who does not study the factors that influence the stock market. Prominent banks and bankers issue circulars containing these facts. One of the best of these is published by J. S. Bachman & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 14 Wall St., New York. Write them for their free weekly letter.

A careful investor always studies the situation before making an investment. This lends particular interest to a free pamphlet showing the relative stability of prices based on the price-range of 18 standard issues from 1909 to 1915, just published by N. W. Halsey & Co., 49 Wall St., New York City. Write to the above firm for a free copy of their "Pamphlet No. 135."

How to accumulate a competency, in other words, how to get rich, is the pressing problem of every foresighted man and woman. Special interest is felt in the instructive free booklet on the subject just published for their customers by Spencer Trask & Co., investment bankers, 25 Broad St., New York. Write to the above firm for "Pamphlet No. 1164," entitled "Accumulating a Competency."

High-grade municipal bonds such as are accepted by the United States Government to secure Postal Savings Bank deposits, free from Income Tax, paying 5 per cent. or more will be in increasing demand this year and must sell considerably higher. Bonds of this character are the specialty of the New First National Bank, Department 5, Columbus, Ohio. Write to the above bank for its free "Booklet B," with a list of attractive offerings.

Those who seek to increase their income above the 4 per cent. paid by savings banks can do so safely on the partial payment plan by buying securities of the highest grade, such as savings banks invested in. The purchaser is entitled to the dividends even though the stocks or bonds are only partially paid for. This plan is fully described in "Booklet 4," published by John Muir & Co., specialists in Odd Lots, and members New York Stock Exchange, 61 Broadway, New York.

It is one thing to save and another to save so as to produce the highest income. An opportunity is now open to those who can set aside a few dollars each week or month for the purchase of high-grade dividend paying securities that will probably advance during the year. Write to Harris, Winthrop & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, the Bookery, Chicago, or 15 Wall Street, New York, for their free "Booklet No. 30," on the Partial Payment method.

At the beginning of the year, the heavy investment demand for good bonds, especially those that yield from 5 to 6 per cent., bids fair to deplete the supply and to advance the price of the best of such securities. A. B. Leach & Co., dealers in investment securities, 145 Broadway, New York, or 105 S. La Salle St., Chicago, have prepared a brief description of several of the most attractive bond offers. Write them for a copy of their "Bond List No. J 159."

Thirty-four years ago the house of S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond bankers, was established, dealing constantly with an increasing clientele, to which it has recommended 6 per cent real estate bonds in denominations of \$100 and upward, fully describing the security in every instance. Investors seeking 6 per cent. first mortgage real estate bonds are invited to write to Straus & Co., Straus Bldg., Chicago, or 1 Wall Street, New York, for their free "Booklet A No. 602."

A book for investors with \$100, or more, to invest at 6 per cent. has been published for their clients by the Investment Department of the American Trust Co., St. Louis. This company makes a specialty of 6 per cent. farm mortgage notes and has sold nearly \$30,000,000 of them, without loss of a dollar. It especially invites inquiries from investors seeking to increase their income and desiring conservative investments in large or small amounts. Write to the above company for its latest book, No. 102, entitled "Farm Mortgages." The fact that so many banks and trust estates are investing in farm mortgages because of their freedom from fluctuations during periods of depression has greatly increased the demand for such securities.

Greater fortunes have been made in real estate than in the stock market. The site of the New York Central Terminal, in New York, bought originally for \$10,000 is now valued at \$200,000,000. In Philadelphia, fifteen years ago, lots were sold for \$1,000,000 that are today worth \$2,500,000. Those who buy well-selected lots in cities that have not yet had their best growth will build for themselves, their children and grandchildren. The lots on Exposition Heights, Seattle, ranging in price from \$375 and upward and which can be bought on a payment of \$25 down and \$10 monthly thereafter, offer every promise of increasing value as that great seaport city of the Pacific Coast continues its marvelous growth. Those who want to speculate on the future have no better opportunity than to buy real estate in growing commercial centers. Particulars regarding the Seattle property can be had with maps and descriptions by addressing Crawford & Conover, Crawford & Conover Building, Seattle, Washington, one of the oldest real estate firms in Seattle which gives as reference every bank in Seattle.



NEW YORK'S GREATEST AUTOMOBILE SHOW

A view in the Grand Central Palace, where the New York Automobile Show opened December 21st and continued until January 8th. In size and beauty it was the greatest display of its kind ever made in New York, and the attendance was much increased over previous years.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

Last Call For These Remaining Lots, at Exceptionally Low Prices



See what \$10—a-month will do, in making you a partner in Seattle's wonderful prosperity



We explained to LESLIE's readers recently that after 27 years of confining business experience, with never an opportunity for travel or recreation, we had quit; that Mr. Crawford, because of prolonged illness, had not visited the office in 17 months and that we were both determined that we would clean up NOW. Prices and terms are not going to be very seriously considered.

In 27 years in the real estate field in Seattle, we have accumulated some rather fancy property; the above picture somewhat inadequately represents what is probably the gem of our collection. We think the view across the lake to Mount Rainier is finer and more sweeping than the picture shows it. Adjoining are the 355 acre grounds of the University of Washington (enrollment over 3600). In view is the finest residence environment in Seattle, and still the heart of the business center is only 18 minutes distant. By the way, note especially Montlake Boulevard, recently completed, winding through the University campus, past Exposition Heights and on to the exclusive Laurelhurst district—the drive we Seattle people take for the view par-excellence of the mountain.

Exposition Heights slopes so evenly toward the lake that practically all lots share in the glorious prospect. With such a setting and in the midst of a refined and cultured University neighborhood, the future of this property must be as self-evident to you as it is to us. The industrial growth is south, the residence growth north. Exposition Heights is in its direct pathway and a mile beyond it already are some of the handsomest houses in Seattle, costing from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

Only a portion of the lots now remain unsold. Of these the very large majority are on graded streets, with concrete side-

walks, city water and shade trees all in and paid for. Furthermore, the improved portion is restricted, no houses nearer the street line than 20 feet, no house costing less than \$2000 on a lot at \$800 or more, or less than \$1500 on a lot between \$600 and \$800, or less than \$1250 on a lot under \$600.

Lots are of generous size, mostly 40 by 100 feet with 14 foot alleys, some larger, a very few smaller.

Prices in this sale range from \$375 to \$850, with a few very choice corners at \$950 to \$1000. We guarantee that lots priced in this sale at \$850 practically adjoin and are similar to lots already sold for from \$900 to \$975 and that corners at \$1000 are duplicates in value and location to corners sold for \$1250,—simply because you are not here to act for yourself and we are going to see to it that you are thoroughly happy over your investment. This is not our last subdivision, by any means. Wish it were!

"We believe that every lot will double or treble in value while you are paying for it."

Now most remarkable of all are the terms: \$50 cash and \$10 a month. Never have we or anyone else in Seattle sold this class of property for less than one-third or one-fourth cash, but we are not going to be years closing out, but months. We can sell a dozen lots at \$10 a month where we could sell one for a third cash and time is absolutely the only consideration with us. Interest 5 per cent. We believe that every lot will double or treble in value while you are paying for it. Seattle has grown 39 per cent. per year for fifty years. We believe the next five years will witness by far the greatest growth it has ever experienced, with the Panama Canal trade and the flood of Oriental commerce sweeping across the Pacific, the opening of Alaska and the commercial and industrial boom the whole Pacific Northwest is entering upon.

To close out this property quickly the special refund of \$25 per lot previously offered to only the first 250 purchasers will be given to each and every purchaser. Send \$25 and you will be credited with a first payment of \$50; future payments can be made \$10 per month, with interest at 5 per cent. The title is of course perfect and free of all encumbrances. A complete abstract to every purchaser when \$100 has been paid.

To get the best unsold lot, the safe plan is to send \$25 by return mail. If you have a friend in Seattle, let him make the selection for you. Remember, we gladly refer to every bank and business man in Seattle.

We will gladly send fuller details about Exposition Heights, with a copy of the official plat with sizes and prices of each lot, if you desire further information before deciding.

We invite correspondence looking toward the purchase of our other holdings in improved and unimproved business and semi-business properties, apartment house sites, dock and warehouse property, suburban acreage, country home subdivisions, etc.

Crawford & Conover
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
\$1,000,000

Crawford & Conover Building
Seattle, Washington

"References—Every Bank and Business Man in Seattle."

SEATTLE, HEALTHIEST CITY IN THE WORLD. Population: 1870, 1,107; 1880, 3,533; 1890, 42,837; 1900, 80,671; 1910, 237,194; 1915, 330,834



Become Wonderful in Health—Wonderful in Vitality and Wonderful in Efficiency for Your Own Advantage Through Conscious Evolution.

Billions of cells are within your body working for you. They are remaking your heart, your lungs, your nerves, your digestive system, your muscles, your brain—in fact, they are busy constantly reconstructing your entire body. You will be a better human machine possess a better body and mind if you cultivate these cells if, in other words, you give your cells greater energy and a greater opportunity as well as a better and more persistent reason for improving every tissue, every organ and every part of your body.

Cells are wonderful beings. They are the creators of the plants, the trees, the fruit, the vegetables. They create the corn, the wheat, the apples. They are the creators of the rose, the lily, the violet and other flowers—they are the creators of everything living in the sea—they are the constructors of whales, sharks, porpoises and all fish. Through the activity of cells, the coral beds of the ocean are made. They are the creators of all animal life—they are the creators of you. They create your organs and the foundation of your mind.

Is not corn better when cultivated? Does not the farmer improve his wheat through cultivation? Is not fruit improved through culture? Are not flowers made more beautiful through conscious effort? Do we not have better horses and even better pigs through cultivation?

Since all of these things are true, it is also true and much more important that you can easily make yourself better through improving the individual units or cells of the body.

The Swoboda System, through applying the principle of Evolution to the cells of the body, produces new human beings, new and better hearts, new and better lungs, new and better organs, new and better nerves, new and better brains, and, therefore, keener and more efficient mind.

My new copyrighted book explains the Swoboda System of Conscious Evolution and the human body as it has never been explained before. It also explains my new and unique theory of the body and mind. It will startle, educate and enlighten you.

My book tells in a highly interesting and simple manner just what you, as an intelligent human being, have, no doubt, always wanted to know about your body and your mind.

You will cherish this book for having given you the first real understanding of your body and mind. It shows how you may be able to obtain a superior life; it explains how you may make use of natural laws for your own advantage.

My book will give you a better understanding of yourself than you could obtain from a college course. The information which it imparts cannot be obtained elsewhere at any price. It shows the unlimited possibilities for you through conscious evolution of your cells; it explains my discoveries and what they are doing for men and women. Thousands have advanced themselves in every way through a better realization and conscious use of the principles which I have discovered and which I disclose in my book. It tells what Conscious Evolution means and what it may do for you. It also explains the DANGERS and AFTER EFFECTS OF EXERCISE and EXCESSIVE DEEP BREATHING.

My book explains the cause of HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE and HARDENING OF THE ARTERIES, as well as OLD AGE conditions, and how to overcome them.

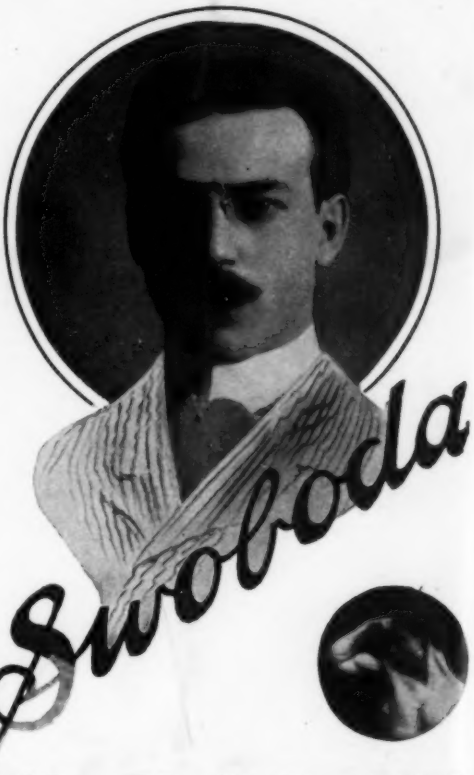
I offer my system on a basis which makes it impossible for anyone to lose a single penny. My guarantee is startling, specific, fraud-proof, and just as any honest person would naturally desire it to be.

Write for my FREE BOOK and full particulars today before it slips your mind. Make up your mind to at least learn the facts concerning the SWOBODA SYSTEM OF CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION for men and women.

If you have reached your present stage of evolution without conscious effort, consider what your possibilities are through an intelligent and conscious use of the principles of evolution. My booklet will make you think.

What Others Have to Say:

"One year ago I was an old man at forty; today I am a youth at forty-one."
"I must state that the principle of your system is the most scientific, and at the same time the simplest, I have ever heard. You do not misrepresent one single word in your advertising."
"Just three or five weeks ago I was ashamed of my physique; today I am almost proud of it. I am delighted with Conscious Evolution."
"Fourteen years ago at the age of 68 I was an old man; today at the age of 82 I am the marvel of my friends; I am younger than most men at 40. Your system gave me a new lease on life."
"Last week I had a reading of my blood pressure, and was gratified to learn that it was fully ten points below the previous reading. This was a surprise to me as well as to my physician, who did not believe that my blood pressure could be reduced because of my advanced age."
"Doctors told me I had hardening of the arteries and high blood pressure. They advised me against exercise. Conscious Evolution reduced my blood pressure and made a new man of me."
"The beauty of your whole advertisement is that every word of it is the truth. Your system is the most wonderful in the world; it gave me new energy, strength and life; in other words, it made a new man of me. I have been an advocate of your system since the first day I used it; I have withstood a mental strain during the past year which would have broken my health had it not been for your system."
"Can't describe the satisfaction I feel."
"Worth more than a thousand dollars to me in increased mental and physical capacity."
"I have been enabled by your system to do work of mental character previously impossible for me."
"I was very skeptical, now am pleased with results; have gained 17 pounds."
"The very first lessons began to work magic. In my gratitude I am telling my croaking and complaining friends, 'Try Swoboda.'"
"Words cannot explain the new life it imparts both to body and brain."
"It reduced my weight 29 pounds, increased my chest expansion 5 inches, reduced my waist 6 inches."
"I cannot recommend your system too highly, and without flattery believe that its propagation has been of great benefit to the health of the country."
"My reserve force makes me feel that nothing is impossible, my capacity both physically and mentally is increasing daily."
"I have heard your system highly recommended for years, but I did not realize the effectiveness of it until I tried it. I am glad indeed that I am now taking it."
"Your system developed me most wonderfully."
"I think your system is wonderful. I thought I was in the best of physical health before I wrote for your course, but I can now note the greatest improvement even in this short time. I cannot recommend your system too highly. Do not hesitate to refer to me."
"You know more about the human body than any man with whom I have ever come in contact personally or otherwise."



ALOIS P. SWOBODA, 1345 Aeolian Building, New York City, N.Y.

What is said of the Swoboda System, no doubt, sounds too good to be true. Swoboda, however, has a proposition of which you should know and which will, no doubt, prove to you that nothing said about Conscious and Creative Evolution in LESLIE'S is too good to be true.